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Algeria..... 5.00 D. Iron ..... 133 Bch. Nigeria ..... 101 F.  
Austria ..... 13.5 S. Israel ..... 15 11.00 Norway ..... 4.50 N.L.S.  
Belgium ..... 0.49 D. Italy ..... 700 L. Denmark ..... 4.60 DKK  
Canada ..... 30 L.F. Jordan ..... 40 FS. Portugal ..... 40 Esc.  
Ceylon ..... 5.10 P. Kuwait ..... 1.00 D. Saudi Arabia ..... 5.00 Rih.  
Cuba ..... 3.10 P. Lebanon ..... 1.00 L.L. Spain ..... 70 Ptas.  
Czechoslovakia ..... 20.00 C.K. Luxembourg ..... 4.50 S.K.  
Denmark ..... 5.20 D.K. Monaco ..... 5.20 M.F. Switzerland ..... 1.20 S.F.  
Egypt ..... 20 P. Oman ..... 1.00 O.R. Taiwan ..... 0.425 Dn.  
Finland ..... 4.50 F.M. Panama ..... 1.00 P. Turkey ..... 1.2. 60.00  
France ..... 6.50 F. Qatar ..... 1.00 Q.R. U.S. Air Mail ..... 30.75  
Germany ..... 2.00 D.M. U.A.E. 30 Gen. U.A.R. 2.00 L.E.  
Greece ..... 30 P. Slovenia ..... 5.00 Dn. U.S. Post ..... 30.75  
Hungary ..... 2.50 Ft. Netherlands ..... 2.25 Fl. Yugoslavia ..... 30 D.

## Madrid Coup Fails; All Hostages Freed

King Juan Carlos Key to Ending of Crisis

By Jonathan Kandell

MADRID — Rebellious paramilitary Civil Guards, who had stormed the Spanish Cortes, surrendered Tuesday morning and released the Cabinet members and about 300 legislators whom they had held hostage for almost 18 hours.  
The attempt by the approximately 150 rebels to precipitate a military coup failed when King Juan Carlos I successfully appealed to leaders of the armed forces to support the constitutional government.  
There were no casualties and, aside from a brief, confusing military takeover in the Valencia region, the government continued to function normally in the rest of the country throughout the siege.  
Virtually the only major national political figure not taken hostage by the rebels, King Juan Carlos played the key role in resolving the coup attempt, the latest test of Spain's fledgling democratic government.  
Since Franco's death in 1975 and Spain's subsequent transition to democracy, the king has had to

deal with continuing violence in the Basque region, unrest among the Civil Guard and challenges to coalition governments. Last month's resignation of Premier Adolfo Suarez — chosen by the king on July 3, 1976, to lead the government — was the latest challenge to King Juan Carlos's democratic efforts.  
In a brief, laconic statement broadcast on television and radio at 1:15 a.m. Tuesday, the king said that he had met with the joint chiefs of staff and personally called upon regional military commanders "to uphold the constitutional order."  
Asking the nation to remain calm, he asserted that he would "not tolerate, in any form, actions or attitudes by people who attempt to interrupt the democratic process."  
The monarch, 43, appeared on television dressed in the uniform of an army general in order to emphasize his role as chief of the armed forces. Nevertheless, it still took more than 10 hours of negotiations between loyal Civil Guard commanders and the rebels to obtain a release of the legislators and the Cabinet.  
Most of the legislators were released at noon on Tuesday. Police had cordoned off several blocks around the Cortes building, but a few hundred Spanish journalists were on hand to greet the legislators with applause and shouts of "Long live democracy!" and "Long live the Constitution!"  
'About to Rise Up'  
Virtually all the legislators, emerging very fatigued, complained about tension, particularly during the first moments of the crisis when the rebels fired machine-gun volleys at the ceiling and slapped several legislators.  
"At one point, I thought that the majority of the armed forces were really about to rise up," said Oscar Alzaga, a legislator with the ruling Union of the Democratic Center.  
"We have seen that the country rejects a coup," said Luis Solana, a Socialist Party legislator, "from now on, anybody who talks about a coup in this country is either a fool or a traitor."  
According to several of the freed Cortes deputies, the rebel leader, Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, had told them that he expected his

## U.S. Says 'Yes — If' On Soviet Talks Bid

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Tuesday that he was "most interested" in Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's invitation to a summit meeting, but indicated that the Russians would have to meet certain conditions before he would agree to such a meeting.  
Mr. Reagan said that the Soviet role in arming the insurgents in El Salvador "would be one of the things that should be straightened out" before a summit meeting could be held.  
In an impromptu and brief press conference, Mr. Reagan indicated that his conditions for a summit meeting would include understandings that the two superpowers would engage in serious talks about reducing their nuclear arsenals.  
[In that regard, a Soviet Embassy official, Assistant Press Counselor George Mamedov, told the International Herald Tribune on Tuesday that Moscow's position is that "we are willing immediately to reopen negotiations on limiting or — still better — reducing every kind of strategic armaments" but both sides have, provided all the positive results that have been already achieved, including the SALT-2 treaty, should be safeguarded.]  
Haig Response  
On Monday night, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said that Mr. Brezhnev's proposal for a summit meeting had raised arms limitation talks to a new "high level of strategic armaments" and that the United States was very interested in examining them. "We need to study this very, very carefully," Mr. Haig said. He spoke with reporters after meeting with visiting French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.  
For his part, Mr. Francois-Poncet said that the Brezhnev proposal seemed to show a Soviet "will and spirit for dialogue that is, I think, something that ought to be picked up."  
White House spokesman James Brady said Monday that the Soviet proposal was under active consideration but that it was possible the Brezhnev speech was a ploy. He added that "the Soviets have a history of good guy, bad guy tactics in their policies toward the United States."  
Tuesday, in his first direct response to the Soviet leader's invitation, Mr. Reagan also stressed that he would consult with the U.S. allies, starting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who visits Washington later this week, before setting on a summit meeting.  
"I have decided to them that we are not going to act on things like this unilaterally," Mr. Reagan said of the allies.  
He said that the invitation would also be discussed with the State Department and his Cabinet.  
Mr. Reagan often has said that he was willing to meet with Soviet leaders, but during the campaign and since his election victory he has said that any such talks must take into consideration the entire  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



King Juan Carlos I, left, greets Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, the first deputy premier in charge of defense, at the Royal Palace Tuesday after Gen. Gutierrez Mellado and others were released by rebellious Guards who took over the Cortes.

## President Rules Out Salvador 'Vietnam'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Tuesday that the United States had no intention of becoming involved in a Vietnam-like conflict in El Salvador.  
At the same time, the president said, "We are in support of the government there against those who are attempting a violent overthrow."  
He noted that the Soviet Union had denied involvement in supplying arms to the anti-government guerrillas opposing the military-civilian government in El Salvador.  
He said, however, "The evidence we have and have made public ... makes it evident they are involved."  
Asked whether the United States risked becoming involved in a conflict from which it would be difficult to extricate itself, the president replied that such questions represented "part of the Vietnam syndrome." He added: "We have no intention of that kind of involvement."  
Military Advisers  
Mr. Reagan spoke as a Defense Department spokesman, Col. Jerry Grohowski, disclosed that the administration was actively considering sending additional military advisers to El Salvador to train government troops. The United States already has about 20 military advisers stationed there. The Washington Star reported on Tuesday that the United States may send up to 50 Army specialists to El Salvador, but Col. Grohowski said that nothing had been decided on numbers. "There are all kinds of options," he said.  
U.S. officials, meanwhile, said

that a recent lull in arms shipments through Cuba to rebels in El Salvador had diminished the possibility of swift retaliatory action by the United States against the Havana government.  
Some officials speculate that Cuba and other countries have curbed arms deliveries in recent weeks out of fear that the United States may respond with military force. But others say that this may simply be a sign that the Salvadoran insurgents have enough weaponry for the time being.  
Either way, acting Assistant Secretary of State John Bushnell said on Monday, the U.S. response to alleged Soviet-bloc support of the Salvadoran insurgents will depend on whether the weapons shipments are resumed.  
Captured documents released Monday by the State Department say that nearly 200 tons of arms and other equipment were sent to the Salvadoran guerrillas late last year for use against the U.S.-backed government in a military offensive that got under way in January.  
Offer to Negotiate  
MEXICO CITY (NYT) — Salvadoran opposition leaders Monday renewed their offer to negotiate a political settlement in El Salvador with the Reagan administration, but warned that increased U.S. military involvement threatened to prolong and regionalize the conflict.  
"Sooner or later, the United States will have to talk," said Guillermo Ungo, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, "and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Charles Will Marry Lady Diana Spencer

Buckingham Palace Announces Engagement, Ending Speculation

The Associated Press  
LONDON — Prince Charles, the British throne will marry the daughter of a millionaire this summer, Buckingham Palace announced Tuesday.  
A brief announcement ended a week of speculation that the one of the world's most eligible bachelors would marry Lady Diana, 19, the daughter of a millionaire.

Prince Charles, 32, said in an interview that he proposed to Lady Diana at a dinner for two at his palace apartment before he went to Australia on vacation. He gave her a sapphire and diamond engagement ring, and she accepted it. He said she was "a bit nervous" but that he was "a bit nervous" too. "Oh, I never had any doubt about it," he said.  
Elizabeth II's press secretary, Judith Sheehy, announced the engagement on Tuesday.  
The prince and princess will be married at St. Andrew's parish church in the village of Sandringham, Norfolk, on July 9, 1981. The wedding will be broadcast on television. The couple will live in Sandringham Palace, where the prince and princess have been since they were 11.  
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The prince said he and his fiancée "love to be together, and we both have the same sort of humor."  
"You'll definitely need that," the prince quipped.  
Prince Charles said they will probably move into his rambling mansion at Highgrove in Dorset south of London after the marriage. He bought it last year and it has not yet been refurbished.  
Lady Diana comes from royal blood. Her family and the prince's both are descended from King Henry VII of England. The prince's ancestors trace their lineage from Charles II and James II.  
The Spencers are one of our most noble families," said Patrick Montague-Smith, former editor of Debutant's Peerage. "Their ancestry is impeccable."  
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced in the House of Commons that the engagement "brings great pleasure" to the country.

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Sheehy said the queen and her husband, Prince Philip, were "delighted" at the engagement. Prince Charles is the second of four children to marry. Prince Andrew, the youngest, is engaged to Capt. Mark Phillips in a ceremony expected for the next few weeks.  
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## Thatcher-Reagan Talks Expected to Focus on Economy

This article was written by Leonard Downie Jr., The Washington Post's London bureau chief, with additional reporting by special correspondent James LeMoine.  
WASHINGTON — The challenge of putting their almost identical, radically conservative economic philosophies to critical political tests in the coming months is expected to override the usual summit meeting discussions of world affairs when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain visits President Reagan here Wednesday.  
Mr. Reagan's advisers believe they have only a few months of post-election momentum in which to begin making the unprecedented cuts in federal spending, taxing and regulating they think can reduce inflation and free the ailing U.S. economy from the shackles of big government.  
Mrs. Thatcher, who has spent nearly two years trying to force a similar reconstruction of the badly battered British economy, also sees the next six months as a crucial "test of will" for her own survival-of-the-fittest tight money, budget-cutting strategy for reducing inflation, inefficiency and the size and economic involvement of government.  
Mutual Encouragement  
As Britain's deepest postwar recession continues, with industrial production plunging and unemployment soaring at rates last seen during the Depression, fears are growing that Mrs. Thatcher's medicine may be permanently disabling rather than curative. If the social and political damage appears too great during the coming before recovery from the recession finally begins, Mrs. Thatcher could be forced by her own Cabinet or Conservative Party to drastically change the prescription or be replaced as party leader and prime minister.

Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher are expected to give each other plenty of encouragement during their three days in the United States. But in confrontations with American journalists and in an unusual meeting at the British Embassy with leading American business executives, congressional leaders and Reagan administration economic strategists, she will face questions about what went wrong with the Thatcher experiment in Britain and whether Mr. Reagan's policies risk the same dire fate as hers.  
The package of budget and tax cuts announced last Wednesday by Mr. Reagan —

### NEWS ANALYSIS

coupled with his administration's attack on government regulation and the high interest rates that Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker is using to discourage borrowing, dampen the growth of the money supply and dampen inflation — is similar in overall approach to what Mrs. Thatcher set out to do in Britain.  
Mrs. Thatcher is cutting spending on subsidized housing, education, local government, unemployment and some welfare benefits and public works — just as Mr. Reagan wants to do. She also is reducing the number of government employees and, belatedly, trying to hold down their pay increases — just as Mr. Reagan intends. Her government is also experimenting with "urban enterprise zones" where red tape would be cut to attract new enterprises to dying inner-city areas at relatively little cost to the government — just as Mr. Reagan proposes doing.  
Mrs. Thatcher also sought, like Mr. Reagan, to reduce the income tax rate on middle- and upper-income people, believing it would provide an incentive for them to

work harder, save and invest more money to help get the economy moving again. The recession's drain on government revenue has forced her to postpone real relief for the majority of Britons, whose total tax burden has increased under Mrs. Thatcher. The best-paid Britons have benefited some, but there is no sign that they have plowed their extra money back into the sagging British economy.

Psychological Boost  
Just as Mr. Reagan expects a psychological boost from his policies for the ailing American economy, Mrs. Thatcher had similar hopes for Britain. But the crisis she inherited when she became prime minister nearly two years ago has only gotten worse. Britain's manufacturing output during the last three months of 1980 fell by 14 percent from the same period in 1979 — the worst slump since the 1930s. Even counting Britain's North Sea oil bonanza, total industrial production dropped 9 percent — pulling the British economy back to levels of 1967. Unemployment has burgeoned to 10 percent of the British labor force — another post-Depression record — and is rising rapidly.  
Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party has an unbeatable 43-seat majority in Parliament and does not have to contest an election until 1984. But a significant number of her Cabinet ministers and Conservative members of Parliament are increasingly worried about possibly irreparable social and political damage from her policies.  
Her government has lost ground badly in recent opinion polls to the ideologically split Labor Party, and the emerging Social Democratic party breaking away from Labor has made a dramatic impact on the polls. The new grouping seeks to offer to protect Britain's mixed economy and postwar welfare state from both Mrs. Thatcher's dogmatic free-

market determinism on the right and Labor's increasingly militant state socialism on the left.  
When asked about this, Mrs. Thatcher admits some mistakes, including moving more slowly and cautiously than intended on government spending and pay. She also points out that she began her experiment with a weaker economy at a worse time than Mr. Reagan. She has said that Mr. Reagan is fortunate not to be confronting the beginning of a world recession, a sharp increase in oil prices and the rapid decline of expensively subsidized nationalized industries, as she did nearly two years ago.  
Departure From Strategy  
Mrs. Thatcher recently has departed from her strategy to accommodate reality by giving more money to slimmer-down, government-owned auto and steel industries, and increasing spending on training and job creation programs for the growing number of unemployed young adults. There are signs that she may also back down on plans to close uncompetitive coal mines and force workers in nationalized industries and the government to accept raises below the inflation rate.  
Mrs. Thatcher continues to insist that she will not depart significantly from her course and that ultimately she will be successful. She contends she is already accomplishing her primary goal of reducing inflation. After Britain's inflation rate doubled to nearly 22 percent during Mrs. Thatcher's first year in office, it has fallen steadily to 13 percent and is expected to drop below 10 percent later this year.  
Several independent analysts agree with Mrs. Thatcher that much of British industry has been forced by the recession and her policies to slim down drastically and become more efficient.

As the coup attempt began in Madrid, rebel Civil Guard soldiers who had occupied the Cortes surrounded and restrained Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, Spain's deputy premier in charge of defense. At left is former Premier Adolfo Suarez. Pictures of events inside the Cortes were taken by two Spanish news agency photographers, who then smuggled their film out of the building.

## Col. Tejero: Militant Disciple of Franco

The Associated Press  
MADRID — Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, the leader of the rebel military coup, is a militant disciple of Franco and has always been treated leniently by his military commanders.  
He got only a seven-month sen-

tence for his last conspiracy, the Galaxia plot, named after the Madrid cafe where he and four other Civil Guard officers plotted to kidnap Premier Adolfo Suarez and his Cabinet in November, 1978, and hold them hostage until a right-wing government was set up.

Three of the plotters backed out at the last moment, however, and reported the conspiracy to Mr. Suarez. Col. Tejero and the remaining plotters, Capt. Ricardo Saenz de Yestrasillas, were put under house arrest for more than a year while awaiting court martial for sedition.  
The court passed sentence in May, 1980, giving Col. Tejero seven months and the other plotters six months. But the court took into account the time Col. Tejero and the other officers were under house arrest, freed them immediately and returned them to active duty in the Civil Guard with no reduction in rank.  
During the trial, Col. Tejero accused the Suarez government of shoddy police in their hunt for Basque terrorists, and demanded authority to track them as mercilessly as they were pursued under Franco, who died in 1975.  
Col. Tejero, 49 and unmarried, is an extreme nationalist who believes the weakness of civilian government since Franco's death clearly showed that democracy does not work in Spain.  
Shortly before the Galaxia plot, he wrote an open letter to King Juan Carlos calling for a sharp crackdown on terrorism and its

supporters, "including some members of parliament."  
Col. Tejero commanded the Civil Guard in Guipuzcoa province, in the northern Basque country, for several years while Basque separatists killed more than 300 soldiers, policemen and civilians.  
He was removed from the Basque region in 1977 because he refused to allow the newly authorized Basque national flag to be flown. He was transferred to his native Malaga, in southern Spain.  
There, too, he got a slap on the wrist from his superiors for ordering his men to break up an authorized leftist demonstration.  
"No one is allowed to demonstrate here because Spain is mourning" (for the victims of terrorism), he declared at the time.

### INSIDE

#### Mexico Arms

Mexico, which had long considered a strong military unnecessary for the country's defense, has suddenly decided to spend a portion of its oil earnings on armaments and for the first time even intends to buy supersonic jet fighters in the United States, Page 3.

#### Sluggish Syria

Syrian President Hafez Assad's regime seems to be having trouble finding its stride again, now that its worst domestic threat has receded enough to allow reflection. A visitor returning after a two-year absence finds old friends in and out of government more than a little morose, almost depressed by the regime's inability to snap out of a series of lackluster performances. A news analysis, Page 2.

#### Rome Gunmen Wound 4

The Associated Press  
ROME — Five gunmen shot and injured four passengers arriving from Kuwait at Rome's Fiumicino Airport Tuesday evening in an apparent dispute over drug trafficking, airport police said. Two of the wounded were reportedly in serious condition.



# Kania Assures Russia Of Determination to Counter Subversives

By Anthony Austin  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the Polish Communist Party, assured the Soviet leaders Tuesday that his regime had the will and the strength to solve Poland's problems independently.

Addressing the 5,000 delegates to the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, which opened on Monday, Mr. Kania promised to put an end to the activities of "counter-revolutionary forces" seeking to "sow anarchy in Poland."

Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, also spoke before the party congress on Tuesday, rejecting Washington's charges that Cuba was instigating rebellion in El Salvador and saying, "We will fight to the death if imperialism attacks us."

Mr. Kania's pledges to the Soviet Union and the other Soviet bloc party leaders at the congress could be seen as a response to President Leonid I. Brezhnev's forceful remarks on the Polish crisis in his keynote speech to the delegates on Monday. Mr. Brezhnev said that "the pillars of the Socialist state in Poland are in jeopardy" and that "we will not abandon fraternal Socialist Poland in its hour of need."

Mr. Kania, according to accounts of his speech at the closed meeting that were reported by Tass and by Vadim V. Zagladin, deputy leader of the International Department of the Soviet party's Central Committee, conceded that Poland was still undergoing a severe trial.

"However," he added, "we wish to assure you, comrades, to assure our friends that we have enough will and strength to prevent counter-revolution in Poland. Poland is and remains a Socialist state, a true ally of the Soviet Union and an unbreakable link in the Socialist community."

Then, according to European Communist sources who heard

him speak, he said: "We are grateful to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the Soviet people for their fraternal assistance and support, for their understanding of our situation and their confidence that our party and people will be able to solve our problems independently."

The Polish leader, judging from the unofficial accounts of his address, appeared to concede that he did not have unlimited time to unseat the forces of the rise of the independent trade unions. The neighboring Socialist states are understandably worried, he said, as "imperialism" seeks to take over the trade unions. And, in a community such as the Socialist one, the common defense is the cause "not only of each individual state but of the entire Socialist coalition."

At the same time, Mr. Kania sought to project an image of a Polish leadership that has learned from its mistakes.

Mr. Castro, according to brief accounts of his speech given by Tass and by Zagladin, accused the United States of distorting the meaning of political events in Latin America.

"The Yankee imperialists are trying to equate the national liberation movement, the struggle of peoples for social changes, with terrorism," he said.



Jubilant legislators from the Spanish Cortes, surrounded by journalists and spectators, hug each other after being released by rebel Civil Guards who held them hostage for almost 18 hours.

## Madrid Coup Collapses; All Hostages Are Set Free

(Continued from Page 1)

action to spark a coup and had assured them that a ranking military officer would soon arrive to take command of the situation.

During the siege, Col. Tejero reportedly telephoned Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, commander of the Valencia military region, to inform him that Civil Guards were in control of the Cortes.

Gen. Milans del Bosch then ordered the military state of siege in the Valencia region and suspended the authority of civilian government there.

In a statement, Gen. Milans del Bosch said he decided to act because "the events under way in the capital of Spain and the consequent power vacuum" made it necessary for him to "guarantee order in the region."

In an apparent attempt to protect himself, Gen. Milans del Bosch asserted that he remained loyal to the king and would obey his instructions. The general, a reputed hardline rightist who has been critical of democratic government in Spain, lifted the state of siege in Valencia and ordered his troops back to the barracks late Monday night when it became evident that all the other regional commanders were backing the king and refusing to suspend civil authority in their region.

After the coup had failed, military officials said Gen. Milans del Bosch had been summoned to Madrid for questioning.

For their parts, Col. Tejero and 17 other officers were arrested. The colonel was reported to have rejected an offer of safe conduct out of the country during negotiations to end the siege. He was quoted as saying just before giving up, "I will have to pay with 30 or 40 years in prison."

According to legislators, Col. Tejero remarked several times during the occupation of the Cortes that a military government was necessary to fight terrorism in Spain.

At its first meeting several days ago, the committee directed the Commerce Department to develop a study of export controls as they relate to high technology. The committee is also awaiting the results of a study on high technology sales to Eastern bloc countries, which was contracted by the Carter administration, officials said. The Trade Policy Committee will then use those results to formulate a new policy on East-West trade, administration sources said.

## Reagan Reviewing Trade With Communist Nations

By Jane Seaberry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Trade Representative William Brock said Monday the Reagan administration is reviewing high technology trade with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries and will be watching for a signal on how they plan to conduct relations with the United States during the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party meeting this week.

"The sense of this administration is that the Soviet Union has not been forthcoming as a responsible participant in the world community," Mr. Brock said.

Mr. Brock said he did not know when a decision regarding trade with Communist nations would be reached. "We'll deal with these matters in stages," Mr. Brock said. "We are very aware of the present meeting of the Communist Party in Moscow, and we'll be looking for a sign in their direction."

An administration official said later that the Trade Policy Committee has made a review of East-West trade, particularly in high technology, a high priority item. Mr. Brock is chairman of the committee.

## U.S. Stand On Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

will always be ready to talk, although not to surrender. Remember, it is easier for the United States to get involved than to extricate itself."

So far, the Reagan administration has rebuffed opposition calls for negotiations and has instead suggested that the front talk directly to El Salvador's government and its Christian Democratic president, Jose Napoleon Duarte.

"We cannot talk to the fascists in the armed forces," said Salvador Samayoa, a former education minister who joined the guerrillas last year, "but we are willing to give the Christian Democrats the benefit of the doubt if they could show they had any power of their own."

But Mr. Samayoa argued that the regime was being sustained only by U.S. military assistance and that preliminary talks should therefore be held between the guerrillas and the Reagan administration. "The U.S. says there are progressive civilians and military officers in the government," he added. "We want to be told who they are."

He went on: "But if the U.S. persists in seeking a military solution, then it will have to escalate its involvement. If it sends in arms, advisers and a few mercenaries, it will never defeat the revolutionary forces. And if it escalates, the conflict will spread to the rest of Central America."

## Appeal by Hess Is Turned Down

BERLIN — Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, lost another legal battle Tuesday in his campaign to be released from Spandau prison, where he is serving a life term as a war criminal.

The Federal Administrative Court rejected Hess' plea that the West German government ask international agencies to intercede for him on the ground that his imprisonment violates fundamental human rights. Hess' lawyer said after the verdict was pronounced that he would take the case to the United Nations, although he said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had refused to sponsor it.

The court ruled that Hess' constitutional rights were not violated by refusal of the government to take up his imprisonment with the United Nations, the European Court for Human Rights in Strasbourg and the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The Constitutional Court had rejected an appeal by Hess last month.

## Thorn Arrives in Greece

ATHENS — Gaston Thorn, president of the European Economic Community Commission, arrived here Tuesday for talks with Premier George Rallis and President Constantine Caramanlis. Mr. Thorn is on a tour of EEC nations.

## Polish Party Rank and File Seeks Reform

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

GDANSK, Poland — At a series of meetings throughout the country, rank-and-file members of the Communist Party are raising demands for greater democracy and other reforms within the party itself — a movement that could have far-reaching consequences for the future of Polish Communism.

The demands range from the procedural — such as an insistence upon secret and honest elections for all party positions — to the ideological.

In Gdansk, where the local party organization has been radicalized by workers' riots in 1970 and where the mood for change far outstrips the rest of the country, there is even sentiment for scrapping democratic centralism, Lenin's key concept that the Central Committee has the right to dictate to lower party echelons.

Such a revolutionary departure from the system of party control that prevails throughout Eastern Europe has virtually no chance of being accepted by the leadership, and the Soviet Union would be quick to shoot it down. But the mere fact that it is being talked about openly is a measure of how deep the soul-searching caused by the Polish workers' revolt runs at

## ASEAN Nations Reject Russian Conference Plan

HONG KONG — Non-Communist Southeast Asian countries Tuesday unanimously rejected an appeal from the Soviet Union to support a regional conference on Indochina.

All five of the Association of Southeast Asian (ASEAN) nations, the prime targets of the Soviet overture, said the proposal was flawed because it skirted the region's central issue — Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

None of the ASEAN countries — Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines — said they would attend the conference, endorsed by Soviet ambassadors in messages delivered to Asian capitals over the weekend.

The conference plan — put forth by Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos — "is difficult for Malaysia and its ASEAN partners to accept at this stage because it does not reflect the actual problem in the region," said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Dato Ahmad Rithauddeen. "We feel the proposal cannot solve the [Cambodian] problem."

At 12:01 p.m., the male legislators were walking out of the building in single file.

## Reagan Sets Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

spectrum of Soviet-U.S. relations. "You can't just deal with one facet of the international relationship. You have to deal with all the problems that are dividing us," Mr. Reagan said.

"I have repeatedly said I am willing to negotiate a solution — legitimate negotiations aimed at verifiable reductions in nuclear weapons. I also made it plain at such a negotiating table, if and when this takes place, there should be other considerations, what has been termed by Mr. Brezhnev as 'linkage,'" he said.

Asked what he thought the Soviet motive was, Mr. Reagan said, "I wouldn't try to guess what's in their thinking, but let's just say I found it very interesting."

In a speech to the opening of the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow, Mr. Brezhnev proposed a summit meeting and said that he would be willing to renegotiate the strategic arms treaty that was signed in the United States after Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan. Mr. Brezhnev also said that he would be willing to discuss the Soviet role in Afghanistan, but only as part of a discussion of demilitarization in the Gulf area.

Mr. Mamedov noted some new proposals in Mr. Brezhnev's speech, "such as the proposal to discuss limitations on deployment of the new submarines, the Triton for the U.S. and the Typhoon class for the Soviet Union, as well as strategic missiles launched from those submarines." He called the Brezhnev proposals very authoritative since they come from "the highest official in the Soviet Union."

Meanwhile, Senate Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee said, "I think the willingness of the Soviet Union to do that after all their huster and all of their bad-mouthing of America and this administration ... may be the first foreign policy dividend of the Reagan administration."

## Italian Sign Pact

NEW DELHI — India and Kenya signed their first bilateral agreements Tuesday on mutual operation in technology, trade, economic development and cultural exchanges. The agreements were signed in the presence of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi.

# Syrian Regime Slowed by Year Of Foreign, Domestic Tangles

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad's regime seems to be having trouble finding its stride again now that its worst domestic threat has receded enough to allow reflection.

A visitor returning after a two-year absence finds old friends in and out of government more than a little morose, almost depressed by the regime's inability to snap out of a series of lackluster performances.

Sometimes they give the impression that the great hopes of earlier years have turned sour once and for all and that the days of imagination are over. These are times for survival based on the armed forces and the police.

The regime has good reason to feel weary and wary. At home it has survived last spring's mass demonstrations bordering, at times, on armed insurrection. But the repression used to reassert authority — plus the assassination attempt in June against the president — have left a legacy of suspicion and doubt.

A lackluster economy dependent once again on Arab donations to Syria as the principal Arab confrontation state has contributed to a feeling that the regime is put upon and ill-served by its supposed friends.

Abroad the government feels dangerously isolated and almost trapped.

Bogged down in Lebanon with 22,000 troops committed in a thankless task that benefits neither the cuts with most of the Arab world, all but despairing of salvation from the Reagan administration, the Assad government at times gives the impression it can do little but take its lumps.

Analysis is convinced that the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union last fall was motivated essentially by frustration and a need for formal symbolism that such a pact entailed. Last November, when Syria moved troops to the Jordanian border, the Soviet ambassador was not informed of the move despite treaty obligations for prior consultation.

In the Middle East, where Mr. Assad appeared a major and sure-footed leader of the emerging regional superpower, the regime has shown recent signs of erratic behavior.

The dispatch of troops to the Jordanian border was far from Mr. Assad's finest hour, not the kind of reasoned, calculated decision that former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger so admired during his shuttle diplomacy in and out of Damascus in 1974.

Held Responsible

Nor has Syria avoided condemnation in the still-unsolved disappearance earlier this month of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut, kidnapped in a full-fledged commando raid and given themselves up. Within a half hour, about 50 had deserted the uprising under the encouragement of policemen and loyal Civil Guards.

About the same time, 13 women legislators were released. One of the women, Carmen Solano, said that they had at first refused to leave until the men were freed, but then relented under pleas from their male colleagues.

At 12:01 p.m., the male legislators were walking out of the building in single file.

Grumbling, especially about the repression, at times has obscured the undisputed accomplishments of the regime in education, housing, roads, industrialization and providing jobs.

"We are getting a reputation of being the enfant terrible of the Middle East," an official said, "as if we were responsible for all the region's problems."

He argued that the world, especially the West and the United States, needed a strong Syria to arrive at a just and comprehensive peace now that the Camp David formula has reached a dead end.

Yet Syria's arguments are often difficult for outsiders to credit as rational.

For example, Mr. Assad is convinced that King Hussein is determined to follow Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in seeking a separate peace with Israel at Syrian and Palestinian expense.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Policy Questions

Asked why Jordan would make such a deal after refusing it in 1976, the official said: "That is what is tricky to show. There is nothing tangible, nothing concrete to convince you, but I promise the president has his good reasons."

Put more bluntly by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Al-Budayn, the policy is simply that "there will be no Jordanian option as long as Syria wields a stick over the regime of King Hussein."

Such preventive hollering passes

## Iraq Said to Send Jordan 35 Captured Iran Tanks

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jordan has suspended its request to buy an additional 100 M-60 battle tanks from the United States because it has received about 35 captured Iranian M-60s from Iraq and as the Gulf war drags on, has the prospect of getting even more, according to U.S. sources.

The suspension apparently springs from a desire to save money. The 100 M-60As have a value of about \$160 million now, but is certain to increase — also reflects King Hussein's increasingly friendly relations with Iraq and comes as a "bomb" to his public support of Baghdad in the war against Iran. "The Iraqis get their order paid every time there is another battle," remarked a U.S. specialist following the Iraqi deliveries.

In another light, Iraq, by allowing King Hussein to get U.S. tanks without having to obtain U.S. congressional assent, provides him with a risk-free opportunity to continue demonstrating solidarity from the dormant Camp David peace process that he denounces from the beginning.

King Hussein still intends to bring his armored forces up to full battalions of 35-40 tanks, and therefore plans to go through with the already approved purchase of 100 M-60As from the United States and 250 Cheifans from Britain, the sources said. But Iraq buying over captured Iranian M-60As, King Hussein's government has asked the Reagan administration to hold off on its request for an additional 100 M-60As until the final amount of the unexpected supplies from Iraq becomes clear, they added.

Jordan is to begin receiving the first 100 M-60As in September next year. Their purchase was approved during King Hussein's visit to the United States last June, prompting Israeli expressions of "strong concern."

for policy. So did the brief union with Libya last fall, which failed to produce the hoped for largest flow from Libyan oil coffers.

Despite the implacable rivalry between the rival Ba'ath Party regimes in Baghdad and Damascus, officials in Damascus are convinced that Iraq scuttled plans in 1979 because it believed that the Gulf was more important than the Palestinian issue.

In local eyes, the 1973 Arab-Israeli war served chiefly to allow Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to make a separate peace with Israel. Syria got nothing in return.

The regime's entry into Lebanon to stop the civil war and control the Palestinians with a view toward obtaining a homeland, then also has turned into a nightmare. Israel basically outsmaneuvered Syria by backing the Christian Lebanese militias and making practically impossible for a solution to be reached.

Mr. Assad's hope of economic development was stymied in the process and about 30 percent of the budget still is earmarked for defense.

"The Americans lost a golden opportunity for making a just and comprehensive peace in the mid-1970s," an official said, "and the high hopes about effective pressure on Israel that came as a result."

Although standard Syrian policy, the sentence was pronounced almost like an epitaph for an era. "American policy has become like one of those bitter fruits that make you choke a bit more each bite," the information minister remarked.

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## Turkey Indicts Islamic Leader

ANKARA — A military prosecutor Tuesday asked for from 14 to 36 years in prison for Islamic fundamentalist leader Nejmaddin Erbakan, indicted in an attempt to set up an Islamic state. It was the first serious charge brought against a political leader since the military seized power and banned politics last September.

The prosecution also demanded penalties from 2 to 17 years in prison for 33 of Erbakan's followers, including 17 parliamentarians from his National Salvation Party.

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk banished Islamic law when he founded the modern republic in 1923. While freedom of religion is observed, church and state are kept separate.

## Moderates Victorious In Kuwait Elections

KUWAIT — Parliamentary election results officially announced here Tuesday showed an overwhelming victory for tribal bedouins and young technocrat candidates, moderates who are loyal to the government of Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmed.

## Rocket Explodes On U.S. Truck in West Germany

HEIDELBERG, West Germany — A Pershing rocket, capable of carrying nuclear warheads but not armed with one, exploded Tuesday when a U.S. Army truck on which it was mounted caught fire, a spokesman for the Army's European headquarters said.

The spokesman said that there were no injuries when the rocket's propellant exploded near Althütte, West German police said that they evacuated several residents of houses near the explosion site and blocked the road to traffic. The fire apparently started in the truck's engine and burned for about an hour before the rocket exploded, police said.

Police said that the truck belonged to a U.S. Army field artillery unit stationed at Schweibisch Gernert. Pershing rockets are capable of carrying nuclear warheads and are deployed in West Germany for tactical use against East bloc forces.

Stern magazine, a Hamburg-based weekly, recently published a cover article purporting to give details of U.S. nuclear installations in West Germany, including a map of sites where nuclear weapons are stored or deployed.

Shortly after the article appeared, an influential environmental protection group called for demonstrations against U.S. nuclear installations and urged oppo-

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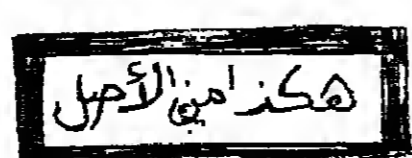
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# Mexico's Military Spending Up 54%; U.S. Planes Sought

By Marjorie Simons  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Having long considered a strong military necessary, Mexico has suddenly decided to spend a portion of its oil earnings on armaments — and for the first time even intends to buy supersonic jet fighters in the United States.

Mexico made a secret request for at least a dozen American F-5 jet fighters four months ago and while State Department spokesmen have refused to comment, qualified Mexican sources said the U.S. government has recently approved the sale on commercial terms.

The purchase of sophisticated fighter planes and the announced plans to modernize most of the country's military equipment is such a departure from normal policy that it has provoked comment and even alarm among politicians and diplomats.

The new equipment will also include armored vehicles, amphibious craft and heavy anti-tank guns, which, like the fighters, go well beyond military needs for keeping internal order — the main role of the Mexican army up to now.

The joint army and air force budget this year has been increased 54 percent to \$1.1 billion, most of which will be spent on the new equipment. But neither Defense Minister Felix Galvan nor civilian politicians have explained the exact purpose of the jet fighters or the other military items.

The official reason given for the unprecedented budget increase is simply that Mexico needs to replace its obsolete arsenal: many of its planes and tanks are of World War II vintage. "The Mexicans fly planes we would not even park anymore," a Washington military analyst once said.

But because Mexico is proud of its civilian rule in a continent dominated by militarism, the question of arms spending not only causes embarrassment among officials, it is also treated with great discretion.

Oil Power  
Critics fear that Mexico may follow the example of other developing oil-producing countries that have heavily invested oil revenues in arms. They believe that in a country, which for internal political reasons has always maintained a small army, a modern arsenal would bolster the military's traditional small political influence.

Moreover, the purchase of F-5 fighters raises the level of military sophistication in a region that is becoming increasingly unstable. But oil wells have given the country economic power and political clout, which the leadership apparently feels should be backed by a more impressive military presence.

Asylum in U.S.  
Urged in Hijack  
LOS ANGELES — Immigration Judge Robert T. Griffin has ruled that two Lithuanian men who hijacked a Soviet jetliner to the West in 1970 should be allowed to reapply for political asylum.

War on Poverty Fades Under Reagan Plan  
Military of 15 Years Ago Seems Transformed Now Into Acquiescence  
By Francis X. Clines  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The lobbyist's cigar smoke vied with the aroma of fresh-cut flowers on his desk as he leaned back, framing his special reason to spare his still another program, milk price supports, from the Reagan administration's ax.

BL Says Pact Reached In Belgian Job Losses  
BRUSSELS — Management and unions have reached agreement on compensation terms for 2,000 workers who will lose their jobs when BL's car assembly plant at Senefle is closed March 27, a company spokesman said Tuesday.

pected than the weak," Mr. Galvan told Mexican journalists. Also, the military clearly wants its share of the national pie and pride — both of which have grown with oil. By Latin American standards, military spending has been extremely low: in 1980, it took up just 1.1 percent of the nation's \$73-billion budget.

For the first time, top military officials here have begun to talk about the "national security interests" of the armed forces' responsibility to defend the oil fields.

Quaddafi Province, Chad  
Troops loyal to the losing side in the Chadian civil war have rallied in this remote area to fight a guerrilla campaign against Libyan forces who intervened in the nation.

The fighting threatens to spread into Sudan, a pro-Western country that has already provided a haven for more than 8,000 Chadian refugees. "Guerrilla warfare in the bush is the only way we can stand a chance," said Idriss Misikkin, who says that he is vice president of a 6,000-member guerrilla force.

Civil strife has continued since Chad gained independence from France in 1960. But Libya, Chad's northern neighbor, intervened decisively last year to back President Goukouni Oueddei in an offensive that captured the capital, N'djamena, on Dec. 15.

Georgetown Returns \$600,000 Grant from Libya  
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WASHINGTON — Georgetown University has returned a \$600,000 gift, plus interest, to the government of Libya, saying it did not want to have "its name associated" with a country that supports terrorism.

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8 Killed in Gunfight In Eastern Nicaragua  
MANAGUA — Eight persons were killed in a gun battle between police and English-speaking separatists in the eastern Nicaraguan province of Zelaya, the Guatemalan government reported.

U.S. Sergeants Fined For Abortion Protest  
BOSSIER CITY, La. — Two Air Force sergeants have been fined and demoted for disobeying uniform regulations by appearing in uniform with their hands raised in a protest near an abortion clinic.

Ugandans Flee to Sudan  
Khartoum, Sudan (Reuters) — Some 5,000 Ugandan refugees have crossed the White Nile into Sudan in dugout canoes to escape military operations in villages in northern Uganda, the official Sudanese news agency reported Monday. It said most were women and children from the Madi tribe and were arriving at a rate of about 300 a day.

Military analysts in Washington have privately said that supersonic fighter planes like the F-5, which can cost close to \$5 million depending on the accessories, are an extravagance for Mexico.

With the U.S. military might in the north, and tiny Guatemala to the south, "Mexico can make no strategic argument that it needs such planes," one U.S. analyst said. "Even if they buy twice as many planes, Mexico cannot defend the oil fields against sophisticated attack. All they can do with them is fly them too fast over their own country or show them off with visits in Central America."

Mexico has been courted by arms salesmen ever since it became one of the big oil producers; manufacturers from Spain, Brazil, France, the United States, West Germany, Britain and Israel have been pushing their hardware here.

Mr. Galvan has thus made more trips abroad than any of his predecessors: in Paris last month, he reportedly ordered some 50 armored vehicles: in Tel Aviv, by his own account, he decided against buying Israeli Kfir fighter planes; and in Madrid, he reportedly placed an order for six coast guard cutters to keep poaching fishermen out of Mexican waters.

The decision to modernize the 120,000-member armed forces will also mean the gradual abolishment of 23 cavalry regiments and the replacement of some 14,000 horses by armored cars and jeeps. Mexico already makes most of its own firearms and ammunition.

Defeated Chad Troops Rally in Guerrilla Campaign  
By Lisette Balouny  
Washington Post Service

QUADDAI PROVINCE, Chad — Troops loyal to the losing side in the Chadian civil war have rallied in this remote area to fight a guerrilla campaign against Libyan forces who intervened in the nation.

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Slowed Domestic... ANALYSIS

q Said to Send Captured Iron

ans Seattle... Butter, Sugar

S. Court Rule on Committees

Linda Greenhouse

Key Indicts... umic Leader

BRIEFS



Pope John Paul II shakes hands with Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

## Pope Meets With Hirohito, Later Warns That World Faces Nuclear Destruction

The Associated Press  
VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II met Emperor Hirohito Tuesday for the first time since the emperor was warned at a mass for slain 36,000 persons that the atomic bombing was a "fall-out" toward "all-out" destruction.

The 60-year-old pontiff spoke from a bugle, red and white altar to the Korakuen baseball stadium as a light rain fell. The altar was sheltered by a giant canopy, but the audience sat in the rain.

The pope made his call for peace after meeting with Emperor Hirohito and with Premier Zenko Suzuki. The emperor and the pope conferred in private at the Imperial Palace for 30 minutes.

The Imperial Household Agency said that Hirohito told the pope that Japan owes much to Catholics, a missionary, who first brought European culture to Japan. John Paul II described Japan as a country of moral principles and praised the way it rebuilt itself from the devastation of World War II, the agency said.

There was no report on the pope's meeting with Mr. Suzuki. In another meeting, with leaders of other Christian churches, the pope urged the Japanese to help less developed Asian nations. A number of Asian leaders have accused Japan of a parsimonious approach to foreign aid and of tying most of its aid to trade deals.

Thirty-three members of the National Christian Council, a Protestant group, met with the pope. Ten other members refused to attend the meeting in a show of protest over the pontiff's meeting with the emperor, which they said could be used to further Shintoism.

Renounced Divinity  
Shintoism was Japan's state religion before 1945 and the emperor was considered a god. By order of U.S. occupation authorities, he renounced his divinity that year. But most of Japan's 117 million people are Buddhist or Shintoist or both, in name at least. Fewer than 1 percent are Christian, and only 400,000 are Roman Catholics.

The pope arrived Monday after six days in the Philippines and an overnight stopover in Guam. He was welcomed to both places by cheering, emotional crowds from the overwhelmingly Catholic populations. The mass at the Tokyo baseball stadium has been the only big turnout for him in Japan so far.

He will leave Thursday from Nagasaki to return to Rome via Anchorage, Alaska.

BL Says Pact Reached In Belgian Job Losses  
BRUSSELS — Management and unions have reached agreement on compensation terms for 2,000 workers who will lose their jobs when BL's car assembly plant at Senefle is closed March 27, a company spokesman said Tuesday.

## Black Population Growth Outstrips U.S. Increase

U.S. population grew from 111.1 million in 1970 to 117.7 million in 1980, up only 6 percent from 117.7 million in 1970. This appeared to show that the white portion of the population dropped from 87.5 percent to 83.2 percent. In fact, however, this was mostly an artificial decline, largely because millions of blacks, mostly of Hispanic background, apparently misunderstood the census questionnaire and described themselves as "other" under race.

As a result, the "other" population of the United States grew by 13-fold, from about a half million in 1970 to 6.8 million, in just one decade, though there was no indication of a massive immigration of "other" races in the 1970's.

This was just one product of the Census Bureau's attempt to accommodate intense political pressures from Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Island, native American and other minority groups. These groups had claimed that the census was not getting a full count of their members, but others, including demographers, argued that some groups were trying to get an artificial inflation of their numbers.

About 14.6 million persons listed themselves as of Hispanic origin, or about 6.4 percent of the population. This seems like a 61 percent increase over 1970, but demographers do not consider that likely. They attributed the increase in part to a full, separate question devoted to Spanish origin on the 1980 census form, whereas all other racial and ethnic groups were lumped together under one question.

Similar factors also affect the counts for other, smaller minorities. The number of Asian or Pacific Island peoples more than doubled, to 3.5 million, but the definition of that group had been changed. The total for American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts swelled by 71 percent, from about 800,000 in 1970 to 1.4 million, again mostly for reasons other

Asylum in U.S.  
Urged in Hijack  
LOS ANGELES — Immigration Judge Robert T. Griffin has ruled that two Lithuanian men who hijacked a Soviet jetliner to the West in 1970 should be allowed to reapply for political asylum.

War on Poverty Fades Under Reagan Plan  
Military of 15 Years Ago Seems Transformed Now Into Acquiescence  
By Francis X. Clines  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The lobbyist's cigar smoke vied with the aroma of fresh-cut flowers on his desk as he leaned back, framing his special reason to spare his still another program, milk price supports, from the Reagan administration's ax.

BL Says Pact Reached In Belgian Job Losses  
BRUSSELS — Management and unions have reached agreement on compensation terms for 2,000 workers who will lose their jobs when BL's car assembly plant at Senefle is closed March 27, a company spokesman said Tuesday.

U.S. Sergeants Fined For Abortion Protest  
BOSSIER CITY, La. — Two Air Force sergeants have been fined and demoted for disobeying uniform regulations by appearing in uniform with their hands raised in a protest near an abortion clinic.



Meanwhile, Back in Iran

Since the release of the 52 U.S. hostages on Jan. 20, Iran has receded sharply in the world's consciousness. There was a quick flurry of front-page stories about the returnees and the money. But now that the excitement has cooled, articles about Iran have been brief and mostly relegated to the inside pages of major newspapers.

dictatorship. Mr. Bani-Sadr also noted that the economy was a disaster. On Feb. 15, a member of parliament was shot at and held prisoner for two hours by a group of Islamic extremists. On Feb. 16, 38 intellectuals charged in a letter that two years of Islamic rule had brought repression, torture and injustice back to Iran.

The Problem of Cuba

The report and documentation made public by the State Department nail down the foreign Communist role, especially Cuba's, in arming, training and directing the insurgency in El Salvador and in supporting it with a global propaganda campaign.

If it is, the full spotlight will be on the junta. Here the signals coming from the administration will be critical in determining whether the junta's reform wing or its repression wing advances. So far, those signals are mixed.

International Opinion

Pakistan in World Equation

For four years, Pakistan's politicians were united only in their hatred of each other. That, with decent reluctance, gave Gen. Zia ul-Haq his chance. Today, Pakistan's politicians are truly united in their hatred of the general.

mies of Gen. Zia: now the students and the press and the bar and every political party, from far left to far right. More difficult still, because Gen. Zia is so reviled, the policies he espouses are automatically condemned by the spread of his opinions.

A Tottling Edifice

The Americans, feeling their relative loss of power in the world, are ready for greater military efforts and more confrontational attitudes to the Soviet Union. Europeans, while aware of growing dangers, believe there are still gains to be saved from the tottering edifice of East-West relations.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago February 25, 1906

NEW YORK — Approps of the large number of murders in the United States, Andrew White, former U.S. ambassador to Germany and former president of Cornell University, defended lynching in an address to Cornell students.

Fifty Years Ago February 25, 1931

NEW YORK — Frantic with fear that her other son, now missing, will be executed by gangsters who yesterday shot down Albert Wagner, Mrs. Pauline Wagner has issued an appeal through the newspapers that Abe Wagner, gangster, be spared his life.



On Drawing a Map of Germany

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — What's in a map? That is the question. The answer: political dynamite, if the map happens to be of Germany.

thoughts that the majority obviously did not care to hear. In a voluminous two-page interview with the editors of the weekly Die Zeit, he suggested it might be prudent and more pragmatic to abandon the popular West German slogan of "One Nation" because reunification was too distant a goal and too unrealistic a dream.

Basic Issues

The pertinence and incisiveness of his views was confirmed by the indignant outcry they generated. Mr. Gaus was immediately denounced for thinking — aloud — the unthinkable: not only by the CDU/CSU but by leaders of his own SPD, in particular Mr. Schmidt.

Moreover, assuming progress could be made, what kind of reunited Germany is envisaged? The short-lived one of Prussian hegemony over the other German states, as created in 1871? Or the centralized national state, oblivious to regional, linguistic, cultural and ethnic differences, imposed by Hitler in 1933 and which certain ministers of culture still want cartographers to portray in school books?

Practical Problem

As far as the education ministers were concerned, the practical problem was this: Those from the six states governed by left-liberal coalitions of Social and Free Democrats (SPD and FDP) wanted the frontiers of the German Reich, as they existed in 1937, to appear only on historical maps.

Why Whales Do Matter

By Iain Guest

GLAND, Switzerland — Champions of the whale, like the Greenpeace group, are often dismissed as the lunatic fringe of the environment movement. They have poured blood over Japanese delegates at the International Whaling Commission and rammed pirate whalers. Whales, too, are seen by many as a soft issue, compared to the vastly more complex challenges of the environment like industrial pollution and desertification.

Turnabout

CITES is without doubt the single most effective international treaty protecting wildlife, and 64 nations have ratified it so far. One of the most heartening proposals on the table in New Delhi comes from West Germany — to put three species of whales (fin, sei and sperm) on the danger list.

Geography

Whether this will help future generations of West German pupils to understand geography is doubtful. But it does draw attention to a point often overlooked elsewhere in Europe: the continuing political volatility of the so-called "German question" here.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

tag, currently preoccupied with fiscal and budgetary matters, than in the media. That debate touches on some very basic issues. It reveals, first of all, that the question of ultimate "national" reunification is not dead, regardless of whether it is a realistic goal, or even considered desirable by others sharing the European continent with the Germans.

Both those are as nonviable as Mr. Honecker's. Perhaps what one should wish the people in both Germany, and what in a sense Mr. Gaus envisaged, is that their relations might become like those between other independent and sovereign peoples, that no wall will divide them, that the border becomes as easy to cross, in both directions, as West Germany's with Austria, Switzerland, France, the low countries and Denmark, or as East Germany's own with recently with Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The three species, since no less than 19 members of the IWC are also signatories to CITES. One country opposed to this is the United States, which wants to maintain the sovereignty of the IWC.

There can be few less worthy causes. The IWC is as it was set up — a trading association whose system of voting allows whaling nations to block conservationist proposals. The last session, in Britain last summer, voted down a moratorium on all commercial whaling, rejected a similar proposal for sperm whales, and set worldwide quotas this year of 14,531 whales — not far short of the 16,287 set for 1980.

IWC quotas, as with so much environmental legislation, never anticipate the whalers. They always follow — and what little protection they afford is always too late.

How to appeal to the whalers? There are few sights more heart-rending than a mother whale trying to protect her harpooned calf as the sea turns slowly red. Whaling is a brutal business. (The IWC has even failed to outlaw a slow-acting explosive harpoon.) But such arguments carry little weight with the Japanese, who compare whales to cows or veal. As always, it boils down to money. The most vociferous critics of

CITES are those who depend for their livelihood upon animal products. Japan's whaling fleets have shrunk to the point where they now directly employ less than 2,000 persons. But they live in coastal communities, and the Japanese plead that it is hard to find them alternative employment.

The United States, unfortunately, is badly placed to apply pressure on Japan, because it has had to fight in the IWC for its own special interest group, Eskimos, to be allowed to catch the endangered bowhead whales. But this means that rare wildlife is being called upon to rescue Eskimo culture from the ravages of alcoholism, oil exploration, and overhunting of the caribou.

Ultimately, CITES' most effective message may be that conservation pays — literally. The strongest opponent of whaling in the IWC is the tiny Seychelles, for the simple reason that live whales — like the big cats and elephants of East Africa — are a marvelous tourist attraction. In these days of aid cuts, what better ways to help the Third World than to stop wiping out its wildlife?

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Caribbean Gamble Reagan

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration rolled the dice in the Caribbean by laying U.S. prestige on the table. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has risked a humiliating setback. But a happy outcome — an outcome that will win this country's advantage in the and in dealings with the ally of the Soviet Union — is suggested by many signs, including Les Brezhnev's speech to the 26th Congress in Moscow.

The United States has come down hard on the side of the and against the guerrillas and arms suppliers. The U.S. was declared publicly by the diplomatic conversations with the major countries of Latin America and Western Europe. If the now collapsed, the United States would cut a ridiculous figure over the world.

Both the Catholic Church in the United States, if this country cannot maintain the junta by a limited application of muscle, then it should be the Great Power business. Moreover, there is good reason to believe that American influence be used to broaden the base of the junta.

A favorable outcome in El Salvador will pay immediate dividends throughout the neighborhood. The United States has been put on notice in the United States will not shut for any more subversive hand panky. Already there are signs the lesson has been absorbed in Nicaragua and in Costa Rica. Yezuela has also taken its distance from the rebels of El Salvador, and Mexico is being nudged in the same direction. Fidel Castro faces the prospect of isolation.

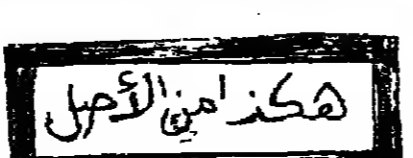
The European allies have brought into the picture by backing from a U.S. mission under Ambassador Lawrence Eagleburger. In the next few days, Haig will be pouring out the further in direct conversation with visiting French and British officials.

Wariness characterized the initial response of the allies. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing gave The Washington Post that emphasis France's position to play mediating role between the United States and the Soviet Union. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt criticized the Reagan economic program in a way that left West Germany an excuse for not blindly following U.S. foreign policy.

But those statements were largely concessions to domestic sensitivities. If U.S. power proves itself the Caribbean, the European allies will stand up and salute. The United States will then be in a stronger position to elicit support for joint policies in the Middle East and with respect to the Russians.

That happy prospect, however, should not obscure some secondary causes for concern. The Congress, and particularly its right-wing elements, shows no comprehension of what has been happening. By refusing to approve Mr. Haig's major appointments, the Senate has forced him to operate with a skeleton staff of inexperienced and unknown associates who have not been confirmed.

Advertisement for International Herald Tribune, listing staff members and contact information.





Racial Law Changes Marred in S. Africa

By Joseph Lefeveld New York Times Service

SW ANALYSIS

... who have managed to themselves in urban... the optimism that is his... of evidence hoped to be... a great emancipator. In... aspects, he contended, the... on would put urban blacks... with whites when it came... of movement in the la-... and in South Africa as...

African racial law is vast... syncretism, booby-trapped... legal definitions of "quali-... "disqualified" persons... fiduciary dependents" and... "prized accommodation,"... require specialists to deter-... whether a man has a right to... his wife in a house in an... ere he can also get what is... as "regular employment,"... not all wives are "bona... and not all houses "autho-... ric" specialists must closely... the regulations and admin-... istrative practices of the Ministry... of Urban Affairs and Development... Mr. Kooorhof heads, to be... new interpretations. An... initial reaction to Mr. of... his bills varied. Those who... in the government what is... here as enlightenment... them as an advance. The... on press criticized the... of the changes — that the... of urban and rural blacks... be severely differentiated... otherwise tended to accept... face value, complaining... Mr. Kooorhof had once... versed some relatively im-... provements.

Closer Scrutiny

... after three months of clos-... ing, at the point at which... were to have been present-... ed in parliament, they have sud-... denly withdrawn for redraft-... ing. Kooorhof's tactical... become after he received an... of the proposals from a... legal experts brought to-... gether by the Urban Foundation... underwritten by many... South African corpora-... tions. The experts' criticism... of the program would have... led rather than enlarged... lied rights to which urban... can now lay claim.

Paul K. Padover, Wrote

about Jefferson and Marx

... YORK (NYT) — Saul K... 75, author of more than... 15 many of them on Jeffe-... rson and Marx, and professor... of science since 1949 at the... school for Social Research... today following a stroke.

OBITUARIES

... on's letters and other writ-... tings by Dr. Padover, was... ed in 1939. It has been... ed in two dozen languages... ing Burmese, Malay, H... and Chinese.

Washington Station

... posed as Unsafe

... The Associated Press

... SHINGTON — Union Sta-... tion 79-year-old railroad sta-... tion now serves as the Nation-... al Center, has been de-... clared unsafe and closed after... rains poured through its

... station was shut by the Na-... tional Park Service on Monday... ing a safety investigation... ething has got to be done... us can't let the roof cave in,"... Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D-Ill.,... man of the House Appropria-... tion subcommittee that handles... tion dealing with the station.

Merchandising Sniffing a New Scent

By Hebe Dorsey International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent has a new perfume for men. The name is Kouros. It should have been Eros — for lots of reasons, the most obvious being the scandalous aspect. Saint Laurent may look shy but he is not afraid of scandal. He once posed in the nude (but kept his glasses on). That was for another men's perfume, in 1971. There's nothing he won't do for his perfumes.

He is quite candid about it. Asked the reason for the crashing success of his last perfume, Opium, he answers: "First the name. Of course. Then, the perfume." The name "Eros" stunk for him, was already taken. So he went for "Kouros." You're wondering what it means? So is everybody else. That's the point. Saint Laurent says it may not shock this time, but it will educate.

So YSL has a new perfume. Sure enough, through the mail came a gorgeous invitation. Stacks of ivory paper, heavy, gilt-edged. To launch Kouros, it says, there will be a big fête. Nureyev dancing at the Opera Comique. Supper at Maxim's. Somewhere in there, I'm sure, it says to mail back the coupon. I forgot.

Back from a trip, I find a message on my recorder. It's YSL's press attaché: "Mr. Saint Laurent will be delighted to give you the interview you asked for, any time, on the perfume, of course." News to me: I didn't ask for an interview. So I don't answer. But I like Nureyev. Maybe there are not as many who love him today as there did some years back, but I still prefer to see Nureyev walking or even sitting than to see most younger dancers doing perfect pas de deux.

So I call Douce Francois, Nureyev's girl friend, and ask her if I can come to the rehearsal. Great. It's all set for Thursday, 5 p.m. Meanwhile, Saint Laurent's press attaché is still hot on the trail. "Yves," she says, "will be at the theater for rehearsals too. He won't talk to anybody else but you." Ego well-massaged, I say, "Of course." What else? Still another call. Yves will be there at 3, can I make it? And another call, "We hope you don't mind if France Soir sends a photographer. Do you?" I don't.

Finally I make it backstage. Nureyev is in terrific shape — not a phony bone in his body, as somebody has put it. The Saint Laurent side is back. Yves is dressed in a box, will I join him? YSL is charming, as usual. The box is crammed with everything from the new perfume — housed in a container resembling a binocular case — to a book he has designed, with original collages and poems. Needless to say, we go through the lot.

How did he find the name? "Oh, when I was in school, I learned Greek. So I know it means 'young man.'" As for the fragrance: "I thought of it during a wonderful summer in Greece," he confides, eyes misting. "I wanted to re-create the feeling of freshness right after the sweat." At this point, he sprays me with perfume. I get it, the whole thing, sweet, fresh. Saint Laurent shows me his line collages, we sit on the sofa, the sun, the sun. Let's not forget Kouros. He takes me to see two giant Kouroses, stark white and stark naked, of course, on each side of the foyer. "They look like marble," he whispers, "but they're papier-mâché."

The following day is D-day. Nureyev dances. The celebrities come — what few are in town; most are in Gstaad and St. Moritz. I'm back so far in the Opera Comique that I can't see a thing. While the second-class citizens are asked for a drink upstairs at the theater, the chosen few trek off to Maxim's. Big mistake. The B-list had a drink and a chance to chat with Yves and Nureyev.

The fancy crowd has cope with the usual: fringing sweater, loss of the chauffeur. Yves, obviously, is to Maxim's. The Saint Laurent perfume people are not cheap. They have taken the whole house. Now is my chance to catch up with the beautiful people and wrap up the story.

We're all sitting in the bar when I am thrown out and am told, along with the rest of the press corps, to go upstairs, where, in a cross between a barn and a maid's room, a couple of tables have been set up for us — and for the president of Saint Laurent Perfumes. Nice guy. He is embarrassed. He didn't mean it to be such an obvious press conference. Meanwhile, downstairs, Saint Laurent is furious because half the tables are empty.

Next day, the payoff. I open a couple of magazines, and there is the exclusive interview that was supposed to be mine, with pictures of Saint Laurent and Nureyev. Obviously, done weeks ago. God knows how many more exclusive interviews are still to come.

Music in Paris A Mixed Verdi 'Ball'

By David Stevens International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The new production of Verdi's "A Masked Ball" at the Opera is taking place in a hall that was once a ballroom. It is a handsome and colorful scene in some haste when it was discovered that the use of Franco Zeffirelli's La Scala production was unfeasible, and being the handy object of some concerted protests against the house's ticket policies.

Nonetheless, the presentation as it eventually went on public view is certainly not without merit. Sojia Friselli's staging is generally sound and colorful, and Bernard Aronold's sets tried to make a virtue of what obviously was a tight budget. The two principal male singers, both making their first appearances at the Palais Garnier, enjoyed deserved successes — the tenor Jose Carreras as Riccardo (or Gustavo III in the Paris program) and the young baritone Leo Nucci as Renato.

Aronold's minimal decor was cleverly calculated, generally with one key element setting the tone for each scene — a garland, leafless tree, a scattering of tables and chairs, a painted flat to extend the impression of a huge ballroom scene back the full depth of the stage to the ornate Foyer de la Danse — along with well-calculated lighting. Friselli's straightforward staging had one slightly faddish novelty. The curtain rose during the overture to show the king in the distance, observing a mimed, allegorical premonition of his death. The mime reappeared once more before the ball scene, but the idea was not made obtrusive.

What this production does not have, however, is any real guiding musical control. "Un Ballo in Maschera" is one of Verdi's most complex and intricate musical mechanisms, with constantly shifting tempos, complex rhythmic overlapping and, in the final scene, a variety of stage music to coordinate, to mention only the most pressing practical problem. By Saturday's performance, at least, Jean-Claude Casadesu did not have these matters under control, nor did he seem able to help singers who found themselves temporarily at sea.

Carreras sang with his customary smooth lyricism, and Nucci displayed the elegant high baritone

Mega-Rand Medal Struck

CAPE TOWN — The first Kruger kilo, believed to be the largest gold medalion minted, has been struck by Finance Minister Owen Horwood, the South African Gold Exchange said. One hundred of the one-kilogram medalions will be produced, selling for 27,750 rand (about \$34,075) each — a premium of about 50 percent over the current gold price — until March 20 and for 30,000 rand after that.

Kevin McCann

PHOENIX, Ariz. (NYT) — Kevin McCann, 76, president emeritus of Defiance College in Ohio, who had a long association with President Dwight D. Eisenhower as an adviser, speech writer and campaign biographer ("Man from Abilene," published in 1952) died Saturday of complications follow-

Films 'Raging Bull' Is a Technical Knockout

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Raging Bull" arrives here in a storm of tremendous hoopla. It is a candidate for the best picture Oscar, and its star, Robert De Niro, is favored for the award as best actor. It is what is known as "box-office" in the United States and has received lavish critical endorsement there. All this is apt to pitch hopes impossibly high, but the cognoscent, wise in the ways of flamboyant publicity, will adjust their sights accordingly and no one is likely to be disappointed. "Raging Bull" has much, but it does not have everything.

Shock treatment sparks many passages with roughneck action and dialogue, but the first half building slowly, has blanks and could have been cut to advantage. Once it has leisurely established its scene and characters, its tempo mounts. Certainly it would be difficult to recall more exuberantly graphic exposure of combat in the ring. The camera work and editing of these electric sequences, with the sight and sound of human pummeling, the cracks of broken noses and the fighters blinded by blood, grip the spectator and are destined for honors. Michael Chapman is credited for this feat of photography.

The script is derived from Jake La Motta's autobiography, and if the adaptation resembles the original, his book must be a confession of unusual candor. His pugilistic career — as the Bronx Bull — is known from the sports pages: His matches with Marcel Cerdan, Sugar Ray Robinson and others, his lengthy reign as middle-weight champion and his eventual loss of the title. His private affairs, as depicted in the scenario, are scarcely less heated. His home life is shown as a hell for all concerned. Obsessed by a morbid jealousy of his wife, he punches her and beats up his loyal brother, who acted as his agent.

After his retirement from the ring, his wife abandoned him, obtaining custody of their children, and he became a nightclub performer. We see him finally grow obese and reciting a scene from another puffed-up movie, "On the Waterfront." The cabaret poster also promises Shakespeare, and one might prefer to have heard read from Bard than from Budd Schulberg. It would be more in keeping, too, with the Othello motif here.

Martin Scorsese, in directing, arouses curiosity but scant sympathy for his protagonist. The key to the bruiser's psychology is suggested by his indignation at being called an "animal," though worse and more obscure insults are tossed about. When jailed in Florida on a trumped-up charge, he bangs his head against the wall of his cell, protesting: "I'm not an animal." Yet he has been portrayed throughout as an uncontrollable beast.

De Niro plays La Motta unflinchingly, full force, from start to finish. He has the vibrant presence of a man who is not to be denied, but like his director — perhaps because of his director — he has mistaken violence for power, and that way lies overacting. There is a strong accent on unadulterated realism, which is persuasive both in the dirty-undershirt-and-tenement milieu and in the visits to stadiums and the Copacabana. De Niro, however, is equipped with a visible false note — a contradiction to all-out naturalism.

As a concession to the role he plays — especially "L'Homme de Rio" and "King of Hearts" — he closes a rare dynamism and a happy knack for off-beat humor and (satirical) irony, has gone off the deep end in his latest, "Psy" (at the UGC Opera, the UGC Odeon and the Marignan-Concorde Pathe, among others). Its screenplay is silly enough to have been written by Jerry Lewis.

Those scenes in a clinic run by a neurotic psychiatrist who assembles his kooky patients for group therapy sessions. Slapstick antics spread, but the action is so mechanically devised that the result is singularly unfunny and wearying. Patrick Dewaere as the disturbed doctor appears to be in a self-prospective daze, as though the script had induced in him a depressive state.

Carefully Coy

"Sculphures of Rodin" almost describes the work it labels, but not quite. Despite some plastic grace, the physical intensity of Rodin is kept at bay by carefully coy performing — except in the dust entitled "Paolo and Francesca" set to Alban Berg (including some of "Wozzeck"). This vivid and visceral interpretation by two dancers unidentified in the program deservedly got one wholehearted ovation of the evening.

"The Bug" came last. No miniature in terms of length or cast size, it was inspired by Mayakovsky posters and uses music by Shostakovich, including some of his "The Golden Age" ballet. No innovations were discernible, nothing more revolutionary than some dancing sailors and an interminably coy approach to a bed by a nubile couple.

Philippe de Broca, whose earlier films — especially "L'Homme de Rio" and "King of Hearts" — disclosed a rare dynamism and a happy knack for off-beat humor and (satirical) irony, has gone off the deep end in his latest, "Psy" (at the UGC Opera, the UGC Odeon and the Marignan-Concorde Pathe, among others). Its screenplay is silly enough to have been written by Jerry Lewis.

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Philippe de Broca, learning of a crime wave in Houston, packed his bags, alerted his crew and flew there to investigate. He happened on a manhunt. The film opens in the Houston police headquarters as news comes that a city marshal has been shot to death while questioning a motorist. The killer has made his escape, but is soon identified as a recently released convict. Before long it is discovered that he has taken refuge in Kentucky and he is apprehended. Reichenbach interviews this pitiful wretch, his relatives and the family of his victim, and extends his study to test public reaction by talks with the town's inhabitants. He finds that the majority favor capital punishment, at least in this case.

The clever French director has not simply filmed a chase and drawn up a report. He has a flair for atmosphere and reproduces troubled Houston as erimes mout, and the temper of its people. On celluloid he has made re- portage an art.

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Robert De Niro and Joe Pesci in "Raging Bull."

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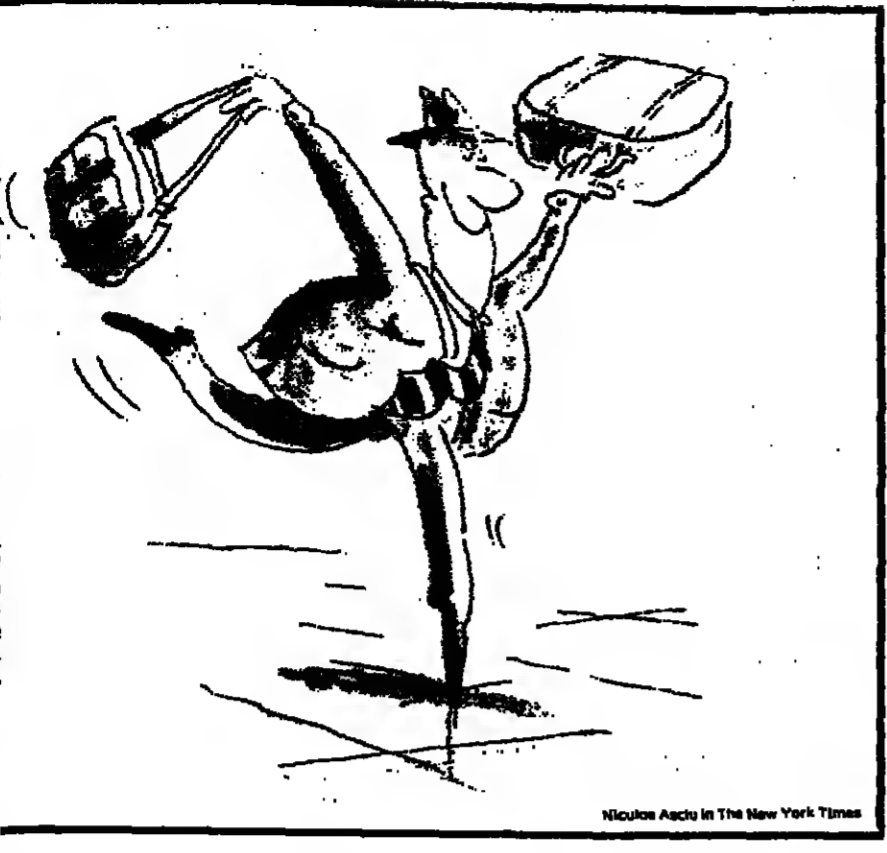






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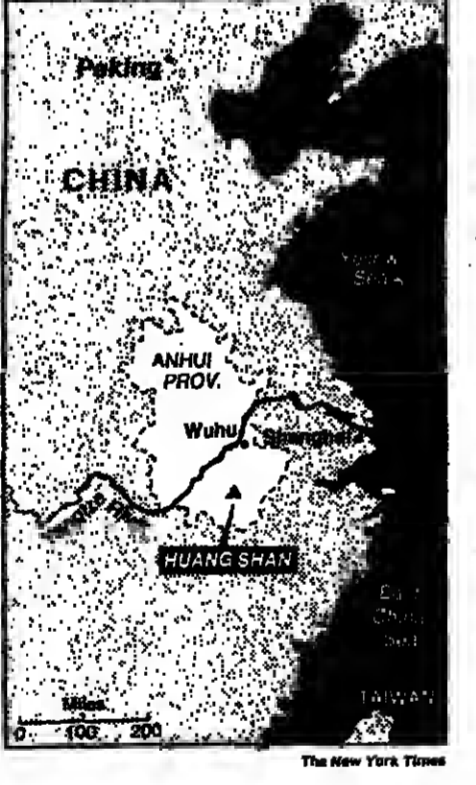


# International Travel and Tourism

## China: A Pilgrimage to Yellow Mountain a Trek Through an Ink-Wash Landscape

By Fox Butterfield  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Since the eighteenth-century poet Li Po celebrated the panoramic beauties of Huang Shan, a mountainously shaped peaks, pines and clouds, Chinese have considered it one of the most beautiful of nature.  
A pilgrimage to Huang Shan — the name of the Yellow Mountain — has long been a favorite of many Asians, not just the Chinese. Ho Chi Minh went there to recuperate for a month in the height of the American war in Vietnam last summer. 75-year-old Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, climbed Huang Shan following Mr. Deng's visit, and the authorities opened the mountain to visitors for the first time since the Cultural Revolution.  
In the years Chinese laborers have placed hundreds of stone steps on two paths leading to the summit, so the ascent can be physically taxing climbing the Washington Monument, the Alps or the Rockies. But the danger does not come here for hardship, danger being away from it all, as Americans. Instead, they glory in the majesty of a landscape that suggests a classical Chinese ink wash painting sprung to life.  
Huang Shan is composed of granite that has eroded, by the moist clouds that ring it, into peaks of up to 8,694 feet. Many of the peaks appear to have been carved by a mad or giant who then scattered them in seemingly improbable combinations. And a number of peaks, graceful pinnacles or grotesque shapes, are surrounded by pine trees that appear to grow on the precipices.  
These travelers have added to Huang Shan's charm by imagining that some of the peaks are precariously atop the precipices like human or animal shapes.  
Author's Ascent  
My ascent, with a delegation headed by Larry R. Hughes of Maryland, the mist for a moment to reveal stone that the call "Two Cais Chasing a Mouse." Climb up, there appeared an old man in a full court robe and high hat, watch a game of chess, the pieces spread across columns.  
One summit climber crosses a narrow gap of two stone slabs; the spot is known as "I Believe It," from an 18th-century traveler who is said to have been skeptical of Huang Shan's reputation. From the bridge the air drops more than 1,000 feet straight and there is a gap in the rocks that offers a view of green-clad peaks emerging and disappearing in the fog.  
The foreign tourist a trip to Huang Shan added bonus: The route to the mountain

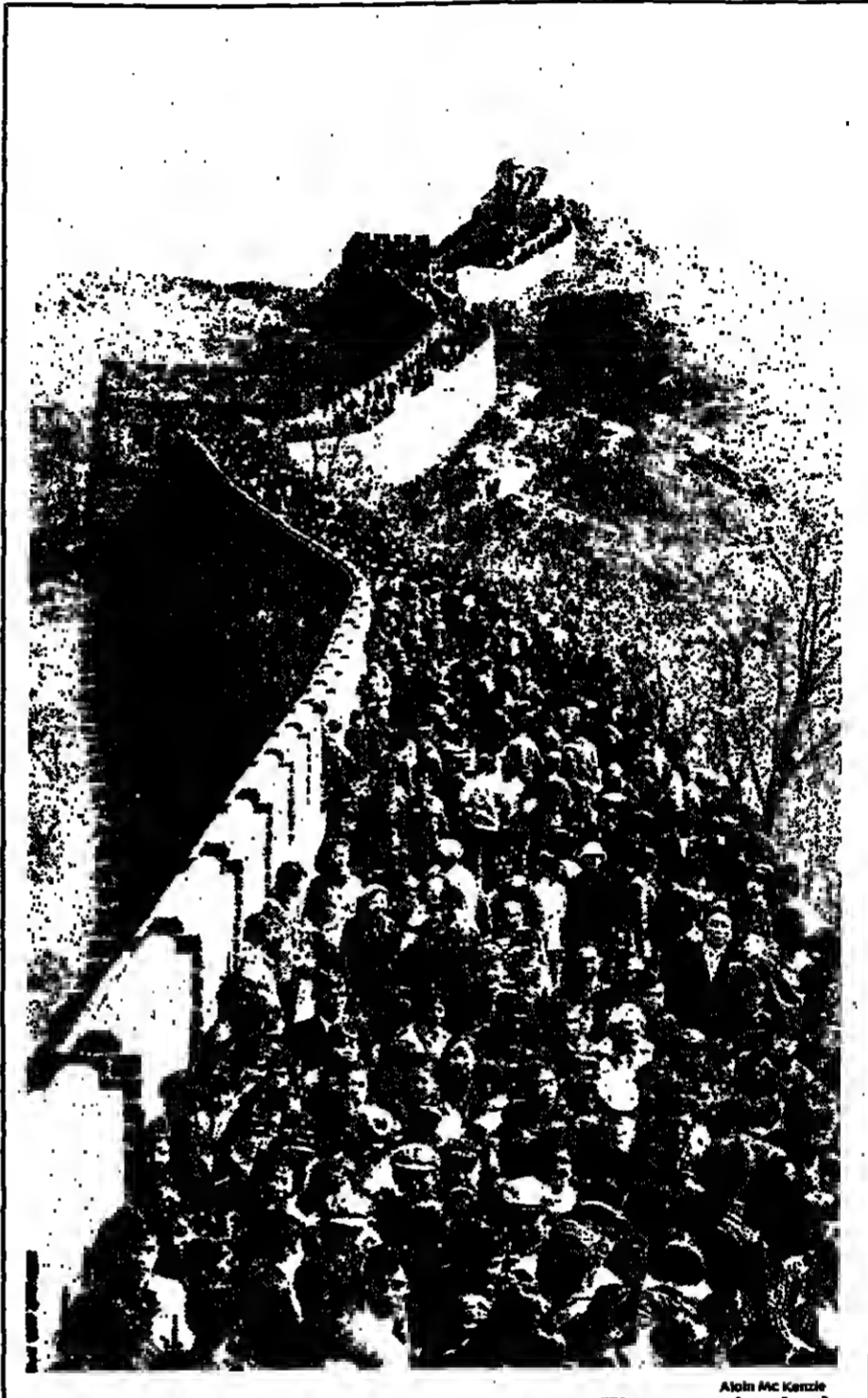
takes the visitor through a countryside of emerald-green rice paddies, tea bushes dug into terraces climbing the hills and villages of old mud-walled houses.  
Huang Shan lies in the southern part of Anhui province, 650 miles south of Peking and 250 miles southwest of Shanghai. There are no airports nearby, so tourists frequently first take a seven-hour train ride from Shanghai to the Yangtze River port of Wuhu, which before the Communist victory in 1949 was a treaty port with a small colony of American missionaries. A large red brick missionary hospital on a bluff still dominates the riverfront.  
From Wuhu it is a six-hour drive south to Huang Shan through one of China's least developed areas. Though this seems like an arduous journey there are few other tourist itineraries that afford such an extensive and revealing glimpse of the country's rural life. Virtually all farming is still done by the labor of human beings and animals, from plowing the fields behind trundling water buffaloes to fertilizing the crops with buckets of night soil, to harvesting and threshing. Of China's one billion people, 800 million still toil as peasants, many of them in this way.



We spent our first night at Huang Shan in the Peach Brook Guesthouse, a small two-story building perched on a steep slope amid pine trees and mountain streams. The guesthouse had comfortable rooms with twin beds, and small bathrooms with primitive showers that yielded little water pressure or hot water. When the clouds parted the next morning, the mountain loomed almost perpendicular to us, with a delicate waterfall plunging down a thousand feet.  
Climbers have their choice of tracks going up the front or back of the mountain. The preferred method is ascending by one and descending by the other. For the less adventurous, a dirt road has been cut halfway up the mountain, leaving only a steep three-hour climb up the stone steps to the North Sea Hotel on top.  
The North Sea, which draws its name from what are thought of as the oceans of clouds that inhabit the area, is a comfortable hostelry that can accommodate 300 guests, some of them in temporary barracks-like bousing. The better rooms are furnished with Western-style beds and desks, with lavatories and baths down the hall.  
Next door is a newly refurbished house, reserved for important visitors, that was built in orange brick with an upturned tile roof; it was originally designed for Madame Chiang Kai-shek.  
The meals at the guesthouse were hardly standard mountain fare: dishes of tiny savory Yangtze River shrimp, fried boneless pork, straw mushrooms and fresh green beans, eel sautéed with fresh ginger, scallions and garlic, and a bowl of rich turtle soup complete with large chunks of tortoise and pieces of shell — as if proof were needed of its origin.  
The bill for a night at the guesthouse was \$10. The charge for breakfast, lunch and dinner was about the same, though because we were part of an official delegation the food was no doubt better than average.  
All the food and supplies, the cement and wood used in building the structures, and parts for a 200-foot television tower on the highest peak, have been carried up the mountain on the backs of human beings.  
On our way up and down we passed groups of porters, young men and women from villages in the valley, straining under loads that appeared to weigh more than they did. Seeing this tends to make amateur hikers feel guilty about everything they eat or drink; it also roused the feeling that if a 15-year-old woman can manage to make it to the top with 80 pounds of goods on her back, so can I.  
Fox Butterfield recently completed a tour of duty as The New York Times's Peking bureau chief.

## Major Fair In W. Berlin Opens Week's Run Saturday

By Thomas C. Lucy  
WEST BERLIN — For seven days, one of the most hospitable places in the world must be this city's trade fair grounds and neighboring ultramodern convention hall, the International Congress Center, where more than a thousand exhibitors from about a hundred countries and regions will be saying "come visit us."  
The occasion is the 15th annual International Tourism Bourse, the largest event of its kind, which will begin on Saturday and end on March 6.  
This year for the first time, the United States will occupy a whole hall, reflecting the growing importance of foreign tourists in a country where they had been largely ignored until recent years.  
Newcomers to the ITB are the official tourist organizations of Ethiopia, Costa Rica, the West Indies islands of Montserrat, Saint Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla and the Turks and Caicos islands and New Zealand in the South Pacific. Floor space has been increased by 10 percent, to a total of 28,000 square meters.  
Exhibitors  
In addition to official agencies, exhibitors will include airlines, bus companies, shipping lines, railways, hotels and travel agencies. They will be trying to attract the attention of 12,000 travel trade visitors as well as the many thousands of Berliners who wander through the halls to collect bright brochures and nourish dreams of vacations in exotic places.  
The official emphasis is on business. AMK Berlin, the fair organizer, has banned brass bands, bagpipers, Alpine singers and all other musicians from the halls this year, noting that a "quiet" fair offers the trade a better atmosphere for serious discussion. Exhibitors will be allowed to bring in folkloric groups that do not sing or play instruments.  
Perhaps seeking a quiet way to beat its drum, Stearns Line has made a special arrangement with Continental, whose tour buses will provide a free shuttle service at the fair. On the roof of each bus is a mock ship's funnel with the Swedish shipping company's large S against a red background.  
200 events  
During the fair there will be more than 200 events, including gala receptions, news conferences and forums. One forum, organized by a Lutheran-Catholic group, will be on leisure and tourism; another will be on the problems of the international convention business.  
The German National Tourist Board is scheduled to hold its regular "incoming day" gathering on March 2 for the international travel trade, with the heads of the board's 27 foreign offices, state tourist officials and representatives of the German travel sector taking part.  
The board's medium-range plan is to emphasize special-interest travel destinations and activities in West Germany for families in neighboring European countries, for older, mostly retired people and the young (aged 14 to 29), and for those with higher incomes and for business travelers.  
The leading sources for foreign travelers to West Germany are the Netherlands, United States and Britain. According to an unofficial estimate made earlier this year, U.S. and British visitors showed surprising 25- and 20-percent increases, respectively, in overnight stays last year, before the full effect of the upswing in the exchange values of the dollar and the pound. (The statistics report overnight stays and not the number of people who cross the German border.)



WALL-TO-WALL — China is not only admitting more Western tourists, but is experiencing a sharp increase in native sightseers, thanks to a liberalized policy on travel within the country. Above, a Sunday crowd at Great Wall near Peking.

## New York, the Friendlier, Livelier Place — the 'Big Apple' Gets Brighter

By Susan Reimer-Torn  
NEW YORK — When Charles Gillett, president of the New York Convention Visitors Bureau, went abroad in 1961 to promote travel to New York City, he found he was wasting his time. Travel to the United States was still a luxury the affluent could afford. Today, not only is tourism New York City's largest industry (and second biggest source of visitor traffic from abroad is heaviest), recent dramatic increase in foreign tourism has been largely due to the all-S. dollar and the availability of low-cost air. Gillett and the bureau he directs — one of the most successful city tourism agencies ever — that has helped make New York far, the nation's most visited city, decade ago. Mr. Gillett realized that to fully promote New York he needed to use its tarnished appeal. His ingenious "Big City" campaign flooded the town with a healthy, newly polished self-image and led a long-awaited renaissance of civic pride. Responsive New Yorkers rallied to up their city into a safer, more attractive, efficient town.  
"Revitalized Spirit"  
Gillett explains: "This revitalized spirit filtered down to all levels. New York no longer primarily conjures images of crime and in the minds of prospective visitors. It is a livelier, livelier place, and that really works in the city."  
The New York Convention and Visitors Bureau is housed in the former Hunt-Roosevelt museum at 2 Columbus Circle. It is still working hard to "sell" the city. The bureau is now the city's only official tourism agency, acting on behalf of the mayor's office, a private, non-profit organization that receives city funding and, even more heavily, on fees from the membership whose services it promotes.  
The bureau also works to practically facilitate foreign travel in the city. Lobbying for access to and from major airports, it ed into the share-a-taxi system and established a subway to John F. Kennedy International. It has also improved currency exchange and multilingual service at major hotels. Currently, Mr. Gillett is campaigning to ease foreign visa requirements that he be-

lieves "are just one more unnecessary deterrent."  
Downstairs, the walls of the bureau's lobby are lined with jumbo-sized subway and street maps. More than 50 complimentary brochures are on display and many are available in several foreign languages. The literature provides information about everything from free walking tours to helicopter rides, extensive restaurant and shopping guides, a quarterly calendar of events, directories of theaters and museums and separate guides to places of interest in all five boroughs. The staff of the lobby's information counters can, between them, answer questions in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Japanese.  
Information Center  
The director of the information center, a diminutive, vivacious woman known simply as May, boasts that she "likes to take on the toughies." And she "likes to talk to the people who say they hate this city," she said, "to find out exactly what the problems are and help solve them."  
Most of the questions, she admits, "are routine... people want to know how to get some place, how much it costs, where to find a suitable hotel."  
She insists that "before we can help someone, we have to find out what they want. Some people are looking for a gourmet meal, others are delighted to hear about a 65-cent hot dog."  
Nonetheless, she has come to expect certain types of queries from particular nationalities. The French, she says, show most interest in museums, the Germans in concerts, while the Australians "love to get out there and march around."  
Activities remain in full swing at the bureau despite their disappointment at receiving only \$600,000 of the million dollars in city funding they anticipated for 1981. Mr. Gillett maintains that tourists are not seriously affected by the city's problems: Hotels continue to provide enough heat and, in restaurants, few visitors expect or miss the once routine glass of water, now no longer offered because of the low levels in city reservoirs.  
Financial considerations do mitigate against the bureau's vigilant screening of their paying clients' services. While complaints are handled promptly — and Mr. Gillett insists there aren't many — they see their job as more informational than evaluative.  
However, some tourists do miss the more

reliable rating or star systems used by other countries. Finding a good, affordable hotel is still the most frequently voiced concern. An Italian businessman commented: "Here it's very difficult to know what you are getting. I find it especially hard to get decent accommodations when I travel with my family. To find a good hotel for under \$100 a night, you really need an inside line."  
For hotel recommendations and other useful tips, many tourists prefer word-of-mouth in official channels. The popular enthusiasm sparked by Mr. Gillett's campaign has produced an active grapevine of information on the city's fast-changing nightlife, in-spots, up-to-date true shopping values and "undiscovered" neighborhoods.  
Even taxi drivers, once largely mistrusted as circuitous swindlers, now rank high as reliable information sources. A seasoned British visitor advised: "Some of the travel books may tell you it's all right to frolic under the neon lights in Times Square until dawn or go wild in the underground with your graffiti spray can. But if you check it out first with some of those taxi drivers, you'll get the real story."  
Best Testimony  
The best testimony of Mr. Gillett's and the bureau's achievement is the impression many tourists have that the city simply sells itself. The extraordinary variety of things to see and do and the seeming impossibility of exhausting the city's well-publicized attractions keeps people coming back. The helpful openness and friendly chauvinism of many New Yorkers is also often remarked upon.  
A Frenchman who claimed he could never get a Paris-quality meal in New York was taken to Lutece, La Grenouille and Perigord Park (New York's poshest French restaurants) by a Manhattan gourmet determined to prove him wrong. A visiting roller-skate enthusiast found himself escorted by a volunteer band of Cen-

tral Park joggers, anxious to assure him it wasn't dangerous.  
Shopping values are another major draw. One Englishwoman flew in from London on a low-cost flight, did all her Christmas shopping, and returned to England "with a more original assortment of gifts than one ever finds at home," and figured she still saved money. A well-traveled German art dealer is convinced that "the concentration of quality stores on Madison Avenue can't be beat anywhere in the world."  
Finally, many visitors are irresistibly drawn by the feel and look of the city, by what one woman described as "the electricity in the air, the feeling that anything is possible — the energy and activity never stop." And in the words of another repeat visitor preparing his departure: "Every time I head out to the airport and catch a view of that skyline from the bridge, I am silently praying that I'll be able to come back soon."

## Visitors in Europe Are Still Stung by 'Sting' Operators

By Nino Lo Bello  
VIENNA — Mr. and Mrs. John Doe of the United States do not have any money left to finish their tour of Europe because a friendly Viennese musician who spoke polished English gave them the "sting." A Kansas college girl on vacation in Italy loses \$400 to a Roman gigolo skilled in Machiavellian deftness... A Chicago father traveling with his son is plucked for a bundle of cash by a fox on man aboard a German train... A middle-aged woman from New England is defrauded of her travelers checks after she trusted an Englishman who looked honest because he wore a bowler hat...  
Gullible travelers who come to Europe for a trip very often get taken for a ride. Like weeds, the Continent has sprouted swindlers aplenty — as bona fide members of the take-the-tourist club are out after one thing, the golden fleece.  
Tourist con men have become such a headache that American Express had to hire a former FBI man to head its anti-fraud staff. Britain's Thomas Cook Travel Agency

now has a former Scotland Yard detective as its chief security man — all to protect clients from being defrauded by cunning operators.  
The traveler should be on the alert for some of the clever gimmicks used to separate tourists from their money. The tourist can, for instance, start by being wary of the outdoor painters of Paris. Many are not artists at all. They're really salesmen with beards and smocks standing in front of an easel, dabbing spots of color with a damp brush on half-finished canvases. Alongside the easel are a dozen or so finished paintings that they will peddle to anybody who asks the price.  
In nine cases out of ten, the canvases are hand-painted — but not by the "artist" who sells them. They were turned out by students in one of the "painting factories" for a few dollars apiece. It's a lucrative scheme, based on the built-in attraction that a painting was acquired from a "real French artist at work."  
Another slick artist, this one seaborne, is the bumboatman. Plying his questionable trade at every port in the Mediterranean, he approaches in a rowboat loaded with a stunning selection of goods from the bazaars east of Gibraltar. Aboard your ship he'll show

you costly but genuine wares — such as Turkish mats, small Persian rugs, Kashmir shawls, expensive Moroccan leatherwork and Spanish lace items.  
Since they are the real stuff and serve as decoys, the bumboatman would never sell them at any price. His game is to refuse every offer. Then in feigned disgust he throws the lot into his boat down below and says he would never sell for such a ridiculous figure.  
Unseen Switch  
As he is about to descend the ladder, he suddenly makes a pained face and agrees to a figure you state. Now he yells down to his sidekick in the boat to hand up the Turkish mat or the Persian rug in question, but unknown to you it's a worthless facsimile of the original goods you had inspected. On such a sale this pirate will make a profit of 1,000 percent, maybe even more.  
But most of the bad guys are not at sea but on land. Here's how one tourist pair got bilked for a large sum not long ago with one of the boldest deceptions of all. After finishing lunch one day in Paris and lazily strolling down the block, they were accosted

by a "detective" who flashed his credentials and said they had paid the waiter with counterfeit French francs. Sacre bleu!  
Rather than take them to the stationhouse, would they prefer to make restitution in dollars and the policeman would give them an "official receipt" for the money and let them go? Unaware that the petty thief was in cahoots with the waiter, the couple turned over the dollars with a sigh of relief and thanked the fake cop for not going further.  
Another clever deception, which seems to work like a charm on Americans for some reason, is the package of English bolt material that a self-described "airline pilot" will ask a tourist he's befriended to deliver for him in the evening since he has to be on an afternoon flight. The ruse works when the victim gives the so-called pilot \$25 or \$50 because the addressess still has a balance of \$75 or \$100 to pay on the parcel and the outwitted tourist figures he will pocket the difference.  
This "sting" performer may have all the suave manner of a Paul Newman or a Robert Redford and even be a better actor. But he's still a crook — with the gift of grab.





# W. German Cities Are Gateways To Sites Off the Beaten Path

FRANKFURT — With the U.S. dollar and most European currencies being able to buy more Deutsche marks than ever in recent years, West Germany once again looks attractive as a vacation destination. The British traveler, for example, will find that a stay in this country is now about 30 percent cheaper than last year, due to Germany's low 5 to 6 percent inflation rate as well as the better exchange rate.

*Because of the exchange-rate shifts, West Germany once again looks attractive as a vacation land.*

restored medieval monastery of Eberbach, which is now open to the public.

**Hamburg:** This port city's reputation as a sin city has long attracted many visitors who show no interest in seeing the nearby countryside. For those who would, however, an ideal destination is the Lueneburger Heide, a vast heath with wild flowers and twisted shrubs, grazing land and thick forests. In this area between the Elbe and Aller rivers and the East German border and the Bremen-Hamburg autobahn stand half-umbered farmhouses, small spas and memorials and burial chambers built during the stone age. The Lueneburger Heide is a "find" for anyone trying to get away from it all.

**Stuttgart:** The state capital and industrial center serves as a gateway to historic towns in the surrounding area.

While the name of Stuttgart has been traced back only to about the year 1160, the town of Esslingen was attracting pilgrims in the 8th century. In fact, Stuttgart was even briefly under Esslingen in the 14th century.

The seats of power have long since changed, and today one can

visit Esslingen as a 1,200-year-old town with a center of beautifully preserved medieval buildings and a surrounding fortified wall, hollers from the days when this section was part of the Holy Roman Empire.

The town of Tuebingen is younger, 900 years old. The university, where the controversial Roman Catholic theologian Hans Kueng still teaches, dates back 500 years. This is a place for strolling (much of it seems uphill), with well-preserved medieval buildings. There is even a bridge that is considered a local sight. Eberhard's Bridge, named after the university's founder, Eberhard the bearded, He is buried in Tuebingen, with other Counts and Dukes from the house of Wuerttemberg.

Closer to Stuttgart is the comparatively new town of Ludwigsburg, founded in 1704 as the site of a baroque castle, a whim on the part of Duke Eberhard Ludwig, who wanted a palace near where he hunted. That castle is now the largest of its kind remaining in Germany. This year it is receiving special attention as the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg celebrates its "baroque year."

During this year, the castle will host a flower show, an exhibition of Ludwigsburg porcelain and gold and silver tableware as well as a theater festival with 60 events as varied as chamber music and clown shows.

Among the guests at Ludwigsburg Castle over the years was Mozart.

—T.C.L.

# Paris Fair Drew 450 Exhibitors

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS — France's answer to the Berlin trade fair, the Week of International Tourism and Voyages, is now a firmly established rendezvous for the tourist industry. This year the Palais des Congrès at Porte Maillot was besieged from Feb. 14-22 with 450 exhibitors, including representatives of 89 countries and of all the regions of France. The number of tour operators was down, however, despite a new feature this year — the possibility of direct sales at Porte Maillot.

Jean-Pierre Soisson, minister of youth, sports and leisure, took pains to point out in his opening address that the tourist industry accounted for 8.5 percent of France's gross national product and was on a par with agriculture. France, with 30 million visitors in 1980, ranked as the world's top host to tourists. It doesn't do badly, either, as an exporter of adventurous and individualistic Frenchmen.

78 Drubbing

France came in for a drubbing in the English-speaking media in 1978, when prices seemed frighteningly high to the traveler on a dollar or pound sterling budget. But things should look up for tourism here with the recent re-juggling of currency rates that has lowered the franc's value.

Meanwhile, the recession has been playing tricks with the Frenchman's traditional month-long August exodus. Many families have cut this down to a fortnight, preferring to take time off for winter sports or a week or so in the Balearic Islands at Easter.

One trend noticeable in the industry this year, according to Annie Blin, a member of the staff of the Paris show, is a move away from the strictly regimented, organized tour. "People have had enough of the 'Mona Lisa on your left, Eiffel Tower on your right' approach to tourism," she said. "They prefer to travel in small groups of 8 to 10 and be left to their own devices when they reach their destination."

On the home front, there was no lack of inventive suggestions, including:

- Chateau Accueil, a group of 10 statey homes

within easy reach of Paris that offer a royal welcome to guests on short stays at prices ranging from \$30 to \$50 a day. (Mme. la Vicomtesse de Bonneval, Chateau de Thaumiers, Thaumiers, 18210 Charenton-le-Cler, Tel: (48) 60 57 62.)

• A practical visit to some of Dieppe's most beautiful gardens, including one at Varengeville (not open to the public) that belongs to a Roman-ian princess, with tours and commentary by the owners or experts. Perhaps a good way to garner advice on how to plan one's own garden. (Dieppe Jardinage, 18, Blvd. de Verdun 76200 Dieppe, Tel: (35) 84 15 23.)

• Skiing on grass at Vimoutiers in Normandy, not far from Deauville — a sport that can be indulged in year round — except, of course, if there is any snow. The basic equipment: a short, stubby-looking ski with caterpillar treads that can be hired on the spot, and a grassy slope. (L'Escalade Vitou, 61120 Vimoutiers, Tel: (33) 39 12 04.)

• A three-day initiation to genealogy at Blois on the Loire, with visits to archives and chateaux, and audiovisual presentations of genealogical techniques. (Tourisme en Loire-Cher, 11, place du Chateau, 41000 Blois, Tel: (34) 78 55 50.)

• The network of France's canals is gaining more attention from holidaymakers. Gourmet weekends, and just plain holidays to unwind are available on craft such as the Litote and the Jan Wandelaar, which float at a leisurely pace through some of France's finest countryside. (Quiztour, 19 rue d'Athenes, Paris 9, Tel: 574 7530.)

• Within Europe, airline companies were promoting the recently announced special "visit" and "holiday" fares in force beginning April 1, that in some cases bring the return rates down to less than the cost of a single fare. Alitalia's Paris-Rome flight, for example, costs 1,000 francs (\$200) for a pay-as-you-book "holiday" ticket valid for three months. (A Sunday must elapse between departure and return dates.)

Air France's sheet of new tariffs features return flights from Paris to Stockholm (1,800 francs), London (495 francs), Vienna (1,200 francs), Amsterdam (520 francs) — all of which should make people think twice before taking a train.

# U.S. Travel Agents Profit Despite Losses in Industry

By Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON — Nearly everyone in the travel industry lost money in 1980. Airlines posted record losses, hotel and restaurant revenues were down and tourist attractions had fewer visitors than in previous years.

One group, though, did manage to turn in a profit. While revenues were plummeting all around them, travel agencies did experience a profitable year.

Travel agent sales, as reported through banks in the Air Traffic Conference area, were a record \$18 billion in 1980, up 22 percent over the \$14.7 billion in 1979, according to Travel Weekly, an industry publication. The dollar volume of commissions rose 30 percent from \$1.17 billion in 1979 to \$1.53 billion in 1980.

Several recent changes in the industry explain why travel agencies managed to survive in a year that was grim overall for travel. One major factor that helped agency business was the decision by the Civil Aeronautics Board last June to eliminate fixed commission rates. Instead of a standard 7 percent commission on regular fares, airlines now set their own commission rates.

Average Commission

The average commission rate is currently about 9.3 percent and varies from 6 to 15 percent. The variations exist because airlines now offer agents special incentives to promote certain fares. American Airlines, for example, pays 10 percent for first class tickets and 9 percent for coach and promotional fares. United Airlines pays 8 percent for coach fares and 10 percent for first class. Hawaii coach and promotional fares.

While the CAB previously eliminated fixed commission rates for international routes, the recent decision affecting domestic tickets was long overdue, according to some travel agents. Agencies had not received a major commission boost in nearly ten years, despite higher operating costs due to automation.

Aside from commission deregulation, airline deregulation is another factor increasing agency profits. "Deregulation has spawned an incredible array of fares," said one agent. "It has helped our business overall, but it's not completely without flaws."

Discounted Fares  
The flaws lie in the heavily discounted fares that give the agents lower commissions. Yet, on the other hand, these popular fares generate a lot of business where otherwise there might not be any.

Agencies handle from 50 to 80 percent of all airline tickets sold in the United States and abroad. A United Airlines spokesman said "more than 60 percent of our ticket revenue is generated by travel agencies."

The international airlines, such as Alitalia, Lufthansa and Air Canada sell close to 80 percent of their tickets through agencies.

Contrary to the grim outlook presented by the airlines who keep raising fares because of high fuel costs, many travel agents are optimistic about business in 1981.

Recent Travel Show  
At a recent travel show held in Washington, nearly every agent participating said that he expected business to continue on the upswing. Of course, many agents are reluctant to present a negative picture for fear of exacerbating an already precarious situation. Most want to believe, as many in the travel industry do, that travel is necessary and that people need and will continue to get away.

"You can't put a stop to movement in people," said Alicia Landas, owner of Baccor Express Travel Assistance. Her business has been steady and not adversely affected by higher fares. "There still are reasonable fares and people who want to travel do find these fares. We handle a lot of travel to the Far East and the normal fares are astronomical. There are discounts that offer great savings. So we book these fares for our clients."

Hector Bonilla, a representative in Mexico's Tourist Office, also reported he found people still traveling despite high costs. "It seems hard to believe, but when I was in Acapulco over the holidays, every hotel was packed and I couldn't get a room." He also conceded that "travelers may not splurge as much, but they find the discounts and still travel."

Several agents said prepackaged tours are extremely popular this year. "And who is better able to help arrange these tours than a travel agent?" asked an agent at Mark Moseley's Travel World, based in Virginia.

She pointed out that since travelers are now more budget-minded about vacations than in previous years, more are turning to agencies for help in cutting corners.

"Plus, they don't want to spend hours sorting through the maze of fares. Using an agency can save them time as well as money in these overall tight times," she said. As economic uncertainty continues to grow, reducing costs as much as possible will not be merely a concern but a top priority among most travelers, agents note.

Travel may still decline in 1981 if disposable incomes keep dwindling as inflation increases. But if much of the travel that is undertaken continues to rely on travel agency expertise as it did in 1980, then agents can expect another year unscathed by losses.

British Tours Designed To Serve Handicapped  
NEW YORK — The year 1981 has been designated "The Year of the Handicapped" and in keeping with that theme a British tour operator has organized a series of tours throughout Britain designed for those who are not able to keep up with the rigors of regular travel.

The operator is Norman Wilkes and his program is called "Britain with a Flair." One carrier cooperating with Mr. Wilkes is Laker Airways. Additional information of the tours is available from travel agents.

The cost of \$352 a week covers accommodations, full board, tuition and craft facilities.

Brochures are available from Avocations Ltd., 57 Coombe Bridge Ave., Bristol, England (Bristol 68417).

# Canada Planning to Open Duty-Free Stores Along U.S. Border

By Andrew H. Malcolm

NEW YORK (NYT) — By June travelers driving to the United States from Canada should be able for the first time to buy duty-free liquor, cigarettes and other goods at new border stores at considerable savings over retail prices in both countries.

A bottle of rye whisky, for example, which sells for about \$14 in Canada and \$11 in New York, will be available for around \$7, according to early estimates. A carton of cigarettes that sells for \$9 in Canada

and around \$7 in New York will be sold duty-free for about \$5. Under a new Canadian government program, the first such stores will open on a trial basis at a few border crossings by the start of the tourist season. Within a year, planners hope to have perhaps 40 facilities offering tax-free liquor, tobacco products, perfumes, cameras, radios, tape recorders, china, woolens, luggage and some Canadian crafts to land travelers about to enter the United States.

Similar discount stores have operated on the American side of the

border and at airports and aboard ferries serving both countries for many years. But until now south-bound car and bus passengers have had no such opportunity to buy at low cost.

However, the prospect of several hundred new jobs and up to \$85 million in sales from some of the world's busiest border crossings has spurred the Liberal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau into action.

Like their counterparts around the world, the stores will operate, in effect, as bonded warehouses

with no government duties assessed so long as the goods are destined only for those leaving Canada. Typically, travelers would pay for the items at a duty-free store near the border crossing, and as they leave Canada they would produce their receipts at a border booth and take delivery of the goods. Presumably, the quantities would not exceed the duty-free limits permitted by American customs authorities. Otherwise the purchases would be subject to U.S. duties.

Returning American residents

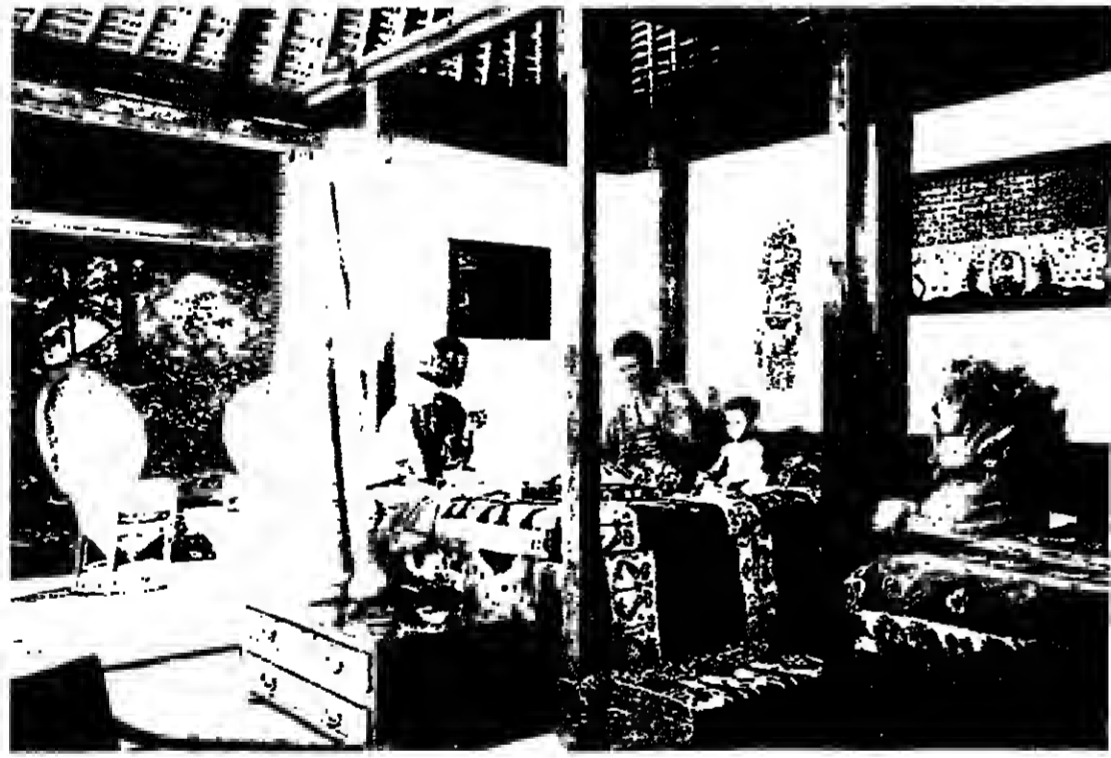
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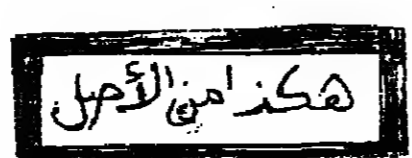
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Travel Agents  
Despite Losses

### '82 World's Fair to Be Held in Tennessee

By Suzanne Donner  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Travelers who like to go to World's Fairs have not had one to go to since the World's Fair of '64 in Spokane, Wash., but here early warning on the next one: It will be in Knoxville, Tenn., and it opens on May 1, 1982.

In the past, world's fairs have included new products and ideas for the public. The ice cream soda created in Paris in 1877; the Orlator and linoleum were shown in Philadelphia in 1876; a highlight of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 was the Ferris wheel. At the World's Fair of 1939 in New York it was the "World of Tomorrow" with a city of 1960 and six car families driving on lane highways.

The theme of this World's Fair which has met the criteria of the

Bureau of International Expositions in Paris to be so designated — is "Energy Turns the World" and, according to a presidential proclamation, the fair "will provide a splendid setting in which to explore new technologies to conserve energy, to harness the long-lasting and most renewable sources, and to carry on the search for new sources of energy." Among the exhibitors expected at the 1982 fair will be advocates and opponents of nuclear energy as well as those favoring coal, gas and solar energy.

Already signed up to build exhibits at the fair are Italy, France, West Germany, Britain, the European Economic Community and Japan. Among the performers thus far scheduled are Patricia Neal, Bob Hope, Stephanie Mills, Debby Boone, and the Grand Kabuki Theater of Japan. There also will be

quilt making, clog dancing, dulcimer playing, ballet and opera, strolling entertainers and fireworks.

Admission to the fair is expected to be offered on a one-day, two-day or family-pass basis, and is planned to be comparable to the one-price admission at most major theme parks.

Twenty thousand rooms as well as campsites will be available in the Knoxville region. Among the housing facilities are hotels, motels, inns, private homes, and dormitories of the University of Tennessee. Information on campsites in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park can be obtained from Smoky Mountain Visitors Bureau, Box 635, Maryville, Tenn. 37801. Room information may be obtained through the Knox-Visit Convention and Tourist Bureau, 508 Hill Avenue, Box 15012, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901.



### Five Cruise Liners Are Under Construction

By John Brannon Albricht  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Not too many years ago it looked as though ships would die out as a mode of transportation. As a means of crossing the world's oceans, they have practically faded away, but as a way of enabling travelers to enjoy a cruise vacation at sea they are flourishing...

Going into service in 1982 and 1983 will be the Tropicaire of Carnival Cruise Lines, the Atlantis of Home Lines, the Scandinavia of Scandinavian World Cruises, the Fairship of Sitar Cruises and the Nieuw Amsterdam of Holland America Cruises, which is planning a second ship that is not yet named.

The first to be completed is the Tropicaire, scheduled to enter cruise service next January. Termed the "ship of the 90's," the 30,000-ton vessel will be the ninth largest passenger ship in the world. She is being built at the Aalborg Shipyard in Denmark at a cost of \$100 million. The Tropicaire will have nine passenger decks, and 95 percent of the cabins will have twin beds that can convert to king-sized beds. Each cabin will have its own closed-circuit television set.

AB-New Ship  
The first all-oev passenger ship constructed since 1974, the Tropicaire will have such advances in engineering as controlled pitch propellers, computerized bridge control, stabilizers and bow thrusters. The navigation bridge will be enclosed and air-conditioned, provid-

ing protection for the electronic equipment, and the ship's propeller will be controlled directly from the bridge, eliminating the engine room telegraph and permitting greater control of the vessel during maneuvering.

The Scandinavia will be operated on the West Coast by Carnival and Westours of Seattle after an initial period in the Caribbean. The ship will leave the Caribbean on May 15, 1982, for a trans-Panama Canal positioning cruise and then on June 5 begin a series of seven-day Alaska cruises out of Vancouver with weekly calls at Ketchikan, Juneau, Glacier Bay and Sitka. On Sept. 12, the Tropicaire will begin sailing out of Los Angeles on seven-day Mexican Riviera cruises, calling at Cabo San Lucas, Puerto Vallarta and Mazatlan.

The Atlantis, a 30,000-ton liner costing about \$100 million and capable of carrying 1,155 passengers, is to be launched to La Seyne-sur-Mer, a suburb of Toulon on the south coast of France. The yard, Constructions Navales et Industrielles de la Mediterranee, is the one that built the Sagafjord for Norwegian America Cruises in

welers to take their cars between New York and Florida.

The Scandinavia will have a mechanically operated glass roof over the sports deck, television sets showing first-run movies in each cabin, a multichannel music and radio system in each cabin and meeting facilities.

The Fairship, a \$140 million vessel, is scheduled for delivery during the first quarter of 1983. She will weigh 37,000 tons and have a passenger capacity of about 1,200. Like the Atlantis, the ship is being built by Constructions Navales et Industrielles de la Mediterranee. She is expected to operate in the Caribbean for part of her schedule, with the possibility of seasonal European cruises.

The Nieuw Amsterdam of Holland America Cruises is being built at Chantiers de l'Atlantique at St. Nazaire in France. The 32,000-ton vessel is expected to be commissioned on March 31, 1983. She will cost \$135 million and have a cruise capacity of about 1,200 passengers. The 11-deck ship will be the third Holland America vessel to be christened Nieuw Amsterdam.

The first ship of that name dated from 1906 and was a 17,149-ton liner that sailed the Atlantic between Holland and the United States until 1932. The second Nieuw Amsterdam was completed in 1938 and had a gross tonnage of 36,982. She sailed between Holland and the United States until World War II and was converted to a troopship. Following the war she returned to trans-Atlantic service and later became a cruise vessel, sailing to Bermuda, the Caribbean, South America, the North Cape and the Mediterranean.

### Back Up Your Luggage Woes in One Kit Bag

By Ausin Hamel  
NEW YORK — The idea came to me in France. At the rail station in Tours, an elderly man surrounded by his luggage helplessly on the platform waiting aid from where? I was not a luggage cart man and no porters anywhere.

I was over a year ago, and I know, they are still waiting. I have never been to quite the same position, but lugging heavy suitcases has taken a chunk out of many trips.

I was not so this year with all my luggage? I decided to find myself. This year, my wife, our teen-ager son, Peter, would tour England and I would accompany him. The size would be limited to the airlines permit you — one suitcase each — "linear measurements" plus height plus depth that was more than 45 inches. We also take one flight bag

than carry-on luggage; she refused to go if that was the plan.

The simple way to resolve the deadlock was to buy a piece of carry-on luggage and conduct a packing test. I settled for a good-looking \$45 bag, 22 inches long, 13 1/2 inches high and 8 inches deep; 4 3/4 inches tall.

As I carried the bag home, it appeared to be getting smaller and smaller in my hand. By the time I reached home, it seemed I was carrying a matchbox with a handle. My wife took one look and laughed. I was beginning to have a few doubts myself as I looked at the small cavity in which I was supposed to accommodate clothing for two and a half weeks.

I started by spreading underclothes on the bottom — about a week's supply — then a layer of socks, then handkerchiefs. A giddy feeling overcame me as I realized I had hardly made a dent in the space. Three wash-and-wear shirts followed, then three rugby shirts. There was still lots more room.

Next two pairs of slacks folded in half, a sweater, two tennis shirts, a safari jacket for daytime wanderings — and there was still some more room. Another pair of slacks, two ties and a couple more undershirts for good luck. Now would it close? It closed with ease. In went my portable radio to a corner and for the icing on the cake, I folded a blazer on top — I also would wear one when traveling — closed the suitcase firmly and picked it up with ease. Fully loaded, the bag weighed 20 pounds. How did all those things get in?

The answer is in the depth measurement. Eight inches — this thickness will go under an airline seat — allows you to put layer on layer into the bag.

Now for my flight bag. All my toiletries and medicines went into my toiletry bag and I put that in. Then my camera and an extra lens

Next pair of light loafers; I would wear my heavier shoes. There was still room to the flight bag so I stuck in some more underwear, socks and a second sweater. Guidebooks, tickets, papers, maps and brochures went into the side pockets.

Triumphantly, I called Berte, announcing I had enough in those two little bags to go anywhere in the world and proceeded to prove the point by unpacking, announcing the name and number of each item I removed: "Undershirt nine, undershirt ten..."

Another Test Packing  
She was impressed and promised to do her own test packing when I was not around to supervise. A few days later she did and admitted it could be done. A few sacrifices, yes, but it could be done.

She put in enough underclothes for a week. Then two light nightgowns, one robe, a belt and five pairs of stockings. She packed two pairs of shoes — one dressy, the other for walking — a small purse for evenings, a heavy sweater and a cowl-neck sweater. Four short-sleeve knit pullover shirts followed, then three long-sleeved shirts. [My wife is a better packer than I am.] One pair of jeans (she wore another pair), one safari suit, one stylish pants suit and two dresses completed the packing.

After the trip she said that next time she would take a skirt to go with the jacket of the pants suit, instead of a second dress. Berte's flight bag accommodated all her cosmetics, including shampoos, a jewelry box, another sweater, a sewing kit, her contact lens kit and three containers of saline solution for the lenses. Hair curlers, cotton balls and other items went into the side pockets. Peter's packing was almost the same as mine except for a windbreaker instead of a blazer — which he wore — and a lightweight hooded rain slicker.

For traveling, Berte would wear the dress jeans, a corduroy jacket, long-sleeve shirt and rain cape. She would carry her large handbag. Her clothing would all be in brown and beige colors to cut down on extra accessories.

I bought two identical pieces of luggage for my wife and my son and the impasse was over.

Wearing my second blazer and raincoat, I set out for the airport with my family.

The first practical result came sooner than I expected: at the airport terminal. It was so congested with cars and buses that our driver had to drop us off 500 yards from the entrance. We walked carrying our luggage the distance, and stood in the check-in line where a sign said, "Carry-on luggage limited to one piece only."

"I am taking this aboard," I announced, indicating the suitcase.

"O.K."

"Oh, and I'm sure you won't mind if I bring this little flight bag, too?"

"That's all right."

"And the same goes for my wife and son. Same amount."

"O.K."

Done and done. Aboard, we stowed the suitcases under the seats. Because the overhead bins snapped shut, the flight bags could be placed in there. When we were aloft, I asked a cabin attendant about the one-piece-only sign. She explained that was to discourage

passengers from coming aboard with tubas, small cars and palm trees. The amount we had boarded with is almost always acceptable unless you run into a stickler for rules or a particularly nasty day. Looking around I saw other passengers with incredible heaps of junk they had brought aboard.

I knew the experiment was a success when I told my wife at the end of the trip: "You know, I brought too much to wear."

Ausin Hamel is an advertising copywriter in New York. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Border

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at a wonderful ideal. We accompany our luggage on flight. No need to worry about luggage, or to wait around at baggage claim areas. We would be to use small taxicabs without major problems, take our up and down the narrow ways of small hotels, and, if necessary, carry them short distances to railway stations. In we would enjoy a flexibility level never before available to our large suitcases.

I had to do as well my wife. We followed the biggest argument we have had in 25 years of marriage. Where would she put and that? Did I appreciate was needed in the way of for cosmetics alone? Not to an clothes. There was an impasse. I would not go with more

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### Arming Up to the Arctic

NEW YORK (NYT) — Travelers in search of new frontiers are warming up to the Arctic. The tour operator in the state of Washington who has been running expeditions to the North Pole since 1978 has laid on nine trips this year.

According to Skip Voorhees, of Arctic Adventures in Medina, those who went on his first trips three years ago had to sleep in the local jail because there was no hotel in Grise Fjord, the northern settlement in North America. Today, tourists still have to sleep in their own tents, but with the creature comforts increasing.

Grise Fjord is on the south coast of Ellesmere Island, about 1,000 miles above the Arctic Circle. From there it is about 400 miles to Lake Hazen and 500 more to the geographic North Pole. The trip goes all the way.

The North Pole expedition is no longer in the park, but a real adventure. Mr. Voorhees said. The trip leaves from Resolute, and at Lake Hazen, the most northerly town in the world, passengers are in small planes the 300 miles to the Pole.

In addition to its tours to the North Pole, Arctic Adventures offers — Special Interest Tours

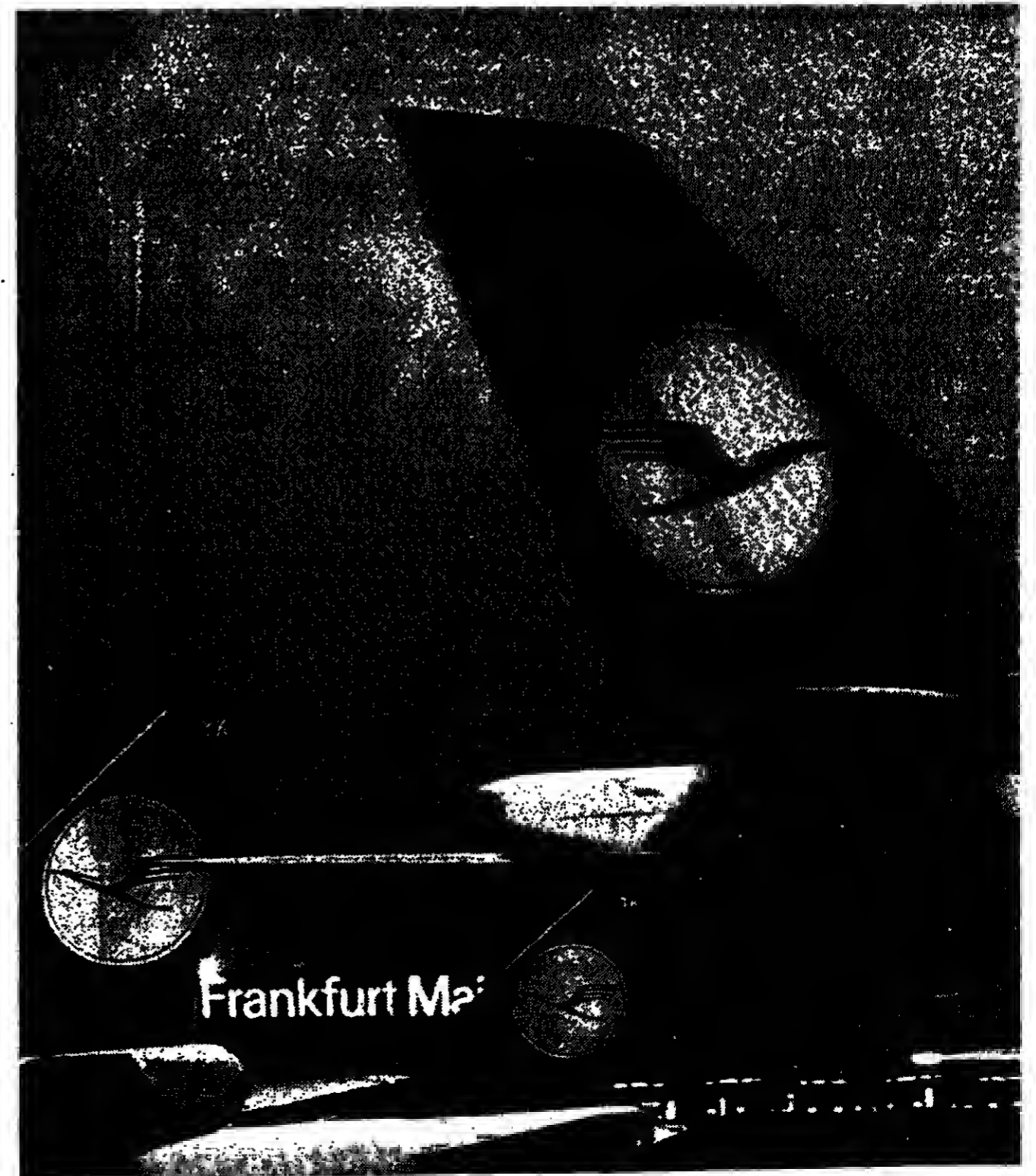


(address: P.O. Box 37, Medina, Wash. 98039) also conducts Arctic char-fishing expeditions and sight-seeing excursions.

The tours run from April through November and range in price from \$995 for a seven-day "Arctic Encounters" trip to \$5,000 for the North Pole expedition. The prices do not include air fare to the departure points: Churchill in Manitoba, Canada, or Resolute.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 24

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Feb. 24, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. (Continued from Page 6)

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices for Feb. 24, 1981. Includes sections for Chicago Futures, New York Futures, and various commodity prices like wheat, corn, soybeans, and oil.

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME.

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European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets for Feb. 24, 1981. Lists closing prices for various European indices and stocks in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Milan.

Market Summary

Table of Market Summary for NYSE Most Actives on Feb. 24, 1981.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market for Feb. 24, 1981.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages for Feb. 24, 1981.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors for Feb. 24, 1981.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index for Feb. 24, 1981.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. for Feb. 24, 1981.

American Stock Actives

Table of American Stock Actives for Feb. 24, 1981.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX Index for Feb. 24, 1981.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market for Feb. 24, 1981.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities for Feb. 24, 1981.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange for Feb. 24, 1981.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities for Feb. 24, 1981.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter for Feb. 24, 1981.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for Feb. 24, 1981.

Proposed Stock Splits

Table of Proposed Stock Splits for Feb. 24, 1981.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for Feb. 24, 1981.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for Feb. 24, 1981.

Commodity Indexes

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Table of Commodity Indexes for Feb. 24, 1981.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices for Feb. 24, 1981.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for Feb. 24, 1981.

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Marymount School advertisement. A secondary school offering boarding and day facilities for girls aged 12-18, grades 7-12. Located in London.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS advertisement. Lists various international funds and their performance metrics for Feb. 24, 1981.

Advertisement for Bear Stearns International Corporation. Lists various international funds and their performance metrics.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

British Steel to Get Additional £150 Million

LONDON — The British government said it would increase aid to British Steel Corp. by £150 million, to £1.12 billion in the 1981 fiscal year. The government also agreed to write off some £3.5 billion of the company's debt.

Rules Out AT&T Accord by Deadline

HINGTON — After weeks of working on a settlement, the Justice Dept. says it cannot come up with an agreement to end its suit against American Telephone & Telegraph by a court-imposed March 2 deadline.

Accepts Penn Central's \$700 Million Bid

PHILADELPHIA — The Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission said Tuesday that it has accepted a friendly takeover bid from Penn Central at \$50 per share and \$59.50 cash per convertible preferred share.

Ship Sales Up, But Overall Results Lag

BRITAIN — Fried Krupp said Tuesday that its turnover, orders, and total order book expanded considerably in 1980. However, problems in its shipbuilding and steel units hurt overall results.

Banks Win Ruling on Closed-End Firms

HINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that bank holding companies may operate as advisers for closed-end investment funds.

Workers Again Bar UAW GM Plant in Alabama

ATLANTA — General Motors workers at the Saginaw plant near Decatur, Ala., last month to reject the UAW's offer of a new contract, illustrating the troublous relations between the two unions.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for company names (e.g., Westminister Bank, Imetol, Alkzo, Deere & Co., Loews, M.C.A., Warner-Lambert, Westvaco) and their 1980 and 1979 financial data.

A Drastic Inflation Cure: The Big Bang

NEW YORK — An inflation cure, U.S. economists are beginning to doubt whether gradual measures will work and are starting to think a "big bang" may be the best hope. "Big bang" proponents, who urge a sudden reduction in the growth rate of the U.S. money supply, are by no means the majority yet.

W. German West German Rate Move Buys Dollar

LONDON — The dollar fluctuated on nervous world money markets Tuesday, first tumbling against the Deutsche mark after having surged back to strength Monday.

Saudi Aide Says Oil Stockpiling Can Raise Prices

NEW YORK — Abdulhady Taher, governor of the Saudi state oil company Petromin, warned Tuesday that "over-ambitious" stockpiling would tend to put upward pressure on world oil prices.

Workers Again Bar UAW GM Plant in Alabama

ATLANTA — General Motors workers at the Saginaw plant near Decatur, Ala., last month to reject the UAW's offer of a new contract, illustrating the troublous relations between the two unions.

CURRENCY RATES

Table showing interbank exchange rates for February 24, 1981, for various currencies including the Dollar, Swiss Franc, and others.

NYSE Prices Up Slightly On Chemicals, Blue Chips

NEW YORK — Chemical stocks and a few other blue chips again contributed to a narrow gain for New York Stock Exchange prices in early trading Tuesday.

W. German West German Rate Move Buys Dollar

LONDON — The dollar fluctuated on nervous world money markets Tuesday, first tumbling against the Deutsche mark after having surged back to strength Monday.

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Advertisement for Bank Leu, featuring an airplane image and text about corporate aircraft management and private jet services.



# Moscow Believed Near to Decision on Gas Pipeline Financing

By Murray Seeger  
Los Angeles Times Service

**BRUSSELS** — After months of negotiations on a new natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe — the biggest East-West trade deal ever proposed — a key Soviet decision on the financing is expected.

It could come at the Communist Party Congress in Moscow this week, European industrialists and bankers believe, and would trigger the next round of negotiations in the complex and politically controversial proposal to transport gas 4,000 miles from northern Siberia to six West European countries.

The project is valued at the equivalent of \$12-to-\$15 billion. Beyond the financial difficulties of putting together a multinational deal of this size, the pipeline project has been buffeted by political problems ranging from the tur-

moil in Poland to U.S. concern that the project would make Western Europe too dependent on the Soviet Union for energy supplies. The Soviet Union has been selling natural gas to Western Europe for years and currently supplies 9 percent of the region's needs. If the pipeline deal goes through — the target date for operation is 1986 — the figure will rise to about 25 percent.

For West Germany, the key member of the negotiating group, Soviet supplies would increase to 28 percent from 16 percent. "Thirty percent is the crucial line," a Bonn source said in an interview. "Below that line we do not feel there is a problem of security."

**A Vague Warning**  
Although a Soviet official issued a vague warning last summer to West Germany about the possibility of "turning off the tap" in certain political situations, the attitude in Bonn is that such an action would affect all of Western Europe, and would be part of a major international crisis in which all en-

ergy supplies would be endangered anyway. Furthermore, noted Ludwig Bauer, director-general of the Austrian state oil company CEMV, "All energy sources are equally secure or insecure. Just look at the other energy sources around the world."

Western Europe, with no oil reserves beyond the North Sea fields, must import most of its energy supplies. Both the political questions and financial burdens have slowed negotiations in the last three months, although the West Europeans generally brushed aside the Carter administration's warning last fall that increased dependence on Soviet gas might compromise the West's strategic position.

France, in particular, re-examined its position and decided to slow the process until after its national election in May. Moscow may have contributed to the delay by its heavy-handed technique of playing the various interested countries, banks, potential buyers and suppliers against each other in trying to get the best possible terms.

northern Siberian gas fields could not be developed. The Soviets simply do not have the money or the technology to do the job. "The decision is up to the Soviet Union now," a West German government spokesman said. "The decision could be made at the Party congress."

West European officials have speculated that the Soviet negotiators may want to announce agreement on the deal at the congress sessions when a new five-year economic plan will be announced.

With its political and economic relations with the United States distinctly chilly, these officials say, Moscow may want to demonstrate that it is still able to negotiate with the West Europeans and keep alive East-West detente.

A less-evident political consideration is the demand by East European countries for more natural gas from Moscow, their main energy supplier. The West Europeans demanded firm guarantees that the Soviets would use the new pipeline only for exports to the West.

"One problem has been that everyone near the proposed route of the pipeline wanted to tap into it," a West German gas executive commented. "The Soviet Union has to decide finally to make the deal," a Bonn spokesman emphasized. "All the discussions up until now are preliminary."

The gas would come from the Yamal Peninsula in northwest Siberia. Two small pipelines or one large one would be built across the northern part of the Soviet Union and through Czechoslovakia, linking up with the West European distribution system in West Germany.

Gas would be piped through the system to West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Italy, Sweden and Switzerland are also potential customers.

The entire deal would be financed by Western banks and the pipeline and equipment for moving the gas would be purchased in the West. Sale of the gas itself would pay the costs.

France and West Germany were originally scheduled to take equal shares of the gas, between 353 billion and 424 billion cubic feet per year. Italy was to take 247 billion and Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria 177 billion each.

Financing was also to be shared, as were the contracts for supplying pipe and equipment. Although not directly involved, the United States could benefit through sales of perhaps \$100 million in equipment from Caterpillar Corp. and International Harvester.

In the event of a major crisis that would halt Soviet supplies, the West Europeans would try to increase output of their secured supplies from the North Sea fields controlled by Britain, Norway and the Netherlands and any domestic sources. They would ration fuel to less essential customers.

One impetus to making the Soviet deal was the collapse of an earlier agreement that Western European nations had made with the now deposed Iranian government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

That deal would have sent Iranian gas to the Soviet Union, and the Soviets in turn would send Russian gas to Europe in the same volume and collect a delivery fee for the service.

Deliveries were to start last month, but the revolutionary Iranian government rejected the terms agreed to by the late Shah. The Iranians now want a much higher price for their gas.

A massive deal to import lique-

fied natural gas from Algeria into West Germany by tanker also collapsed recently when the Algerians suggested instead laying of a gas pipeline under the Mediterranean to France.

In addition to obtaining new supplies, the Europeans are attracted to the Soviet deal by the possibility of gaining the export orders for their depressed steel industry.

"You wonder sometimes if the interest is buying gas or steel pipe," a U.S. diplomat commented. Klaus Liesen, president of the gas of Essen, the biggest power buyer of Soviet fuel, said last week that it would be summer before the next stage in the deal could be completed. This would involve negotiations over construction of pipeline and related matters.

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**European Gold Markets**  
February 24, 1981

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	521.75	522.00	+1.50
Zurich	521.50	522.50	-1.20
Paris (172.5 kilo)	521.50	522.50	-1.20

Official reporting and reference figures for London and Paris, including and exclusive prices for U.S. dollars per ounce.

**Gold Options (Options in \$/oz.)**

Price	May	Aug.	Options for Purchase Date
330	143.00-143.25	143.00-143.25	May 4, 1981
330	143.00-143.25	143.00-143.25	May 4, 1981
330	143.00-143.25	143.00-143.25	May 4, 1981
330	143.00-143.25	143.00-143.25	May 4, 1981

Feb. short price on Feb. 24th 3 p.m. Geneva.

**Valeurs White Weld S.A.**  
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc  
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 31 02 91 - Telex 22 305

**The Polish Factor**  
At the same time, fears of Soviet intervention in Poland put a pall over the negotiations and hardened the terms proposed by the West.

"If the Soviets invaded Poland, the gas deal would be the first thing to go," a West German politician said.

What the Soviets have before them is an outline for the financing offered by a group of West German banks headed by Deutsche Bank. The West Germans have offered Moscow a credit of 10 billion Deutsche marks at 9 1/2 percent interest for eight years.

Without Western financing the

New Issue  
February 25, 1981

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Toronto, Canada

**U.S. \$ 100,000,000**

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M.M. Werburg-Brockmann, Wirtz & Co.  
Yamaichi International (Europa) Limited

**U.K. Unemployment Hits 9.6% in Month**

**Reuters**  
LONDON — U.K. unemployment rose to 9.6 percent of the workforce in February, but the increase was smaller than in previous months, the Employment Department reported Tuesday.

The February figure, seasonally adjusted and excluding school leavers, compares with 9.2 percent in January and 6.2 percent in February 1980. The increase puts the total number of persons out of work at 2.46 million.

**A Correction**  
The brands marketed by the Swiss watchmaking groups Asag and SSIH were incorrectly listed in Feb. 21-22 editions. Asag markets Longines, Certina Eterna and Rado. SSIH markets Omega and Tissot.

**Reuters Link Starts Video Money Dealing**

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Reuters has announced the start of a service that enables banks in different countries to deal in money within four seconds on video screens that also display market information.

Subscribers have a keyboard and a three-part screen that displays money rates and news alerts and provides an area for contacting other subscribers to deal directly by computer. The service has 160 subscribers in Western Europe and North America.

**Chrysler Officials Express Doubt**  
Chrysler officials expressed doubt Friday that the deal would be resolved in time for the loan board to act on the loans at a meeting scheduled this coming Friday.

For the last month Chrysler officials have worked frantically to convince banks, suppliers and unions to approve a package of about \$1 billion in concessions. The last day the Carter administration was in office, the loan board required the wage reduction concessions and price concessions as conditions of granting a loan guarantee. The UAW workers and most banks and suppliers reluctantly agreed.

**Immediate Payment**  
Under the original plan, were to convert half of the loan in debt to preferred stock, accept 30 cents on the dollar payment for the other half. Chrysler was to make the payments in quarterly installments beginning three months after receipt of the new loan funds.

But the dissenting banks demanded immediate payment of 50 cents on the dollar of their debt, partial payment of the first quarterly installment.

Next came the loan veto. "The Reagan people are uncomfortable with this deal," a banking source said. "They want to make sure Carter's name on it goes through, and at the same time, if it doesn't, they want to make sure they don't blame."

Administration sources said Citibank of trying to shift responsibility to the loan board if the deal collapses. High Treasury officials have begun to pressure executives at the dissenting banks to go along with the original deal. Chrysler officials have stepped their efforts to bring those banks into line by Friday.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUE  
February 11, 1981

**\$250,000,000**

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**Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.**

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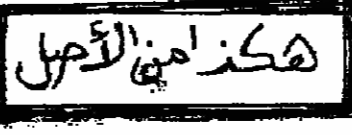
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**New Japan Securities International Inc.**

**Sanyo Securities America Inc.**





AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 24

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Feb. 24, listing various stocks and their prices.

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, February 23, 1981. Table listing Toronto stock market data.

Floating Rate Notes Closing prices, February 24, 1981. Table listing floating rate notes and their closing prices.

Table of international stock market data, including various foreign exchange rates and stock prices.

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, February 23, 1981. Table listing Montreal stock market data.

Canadian Indexes February 24, 1981. Table listing Canadian market indexes.

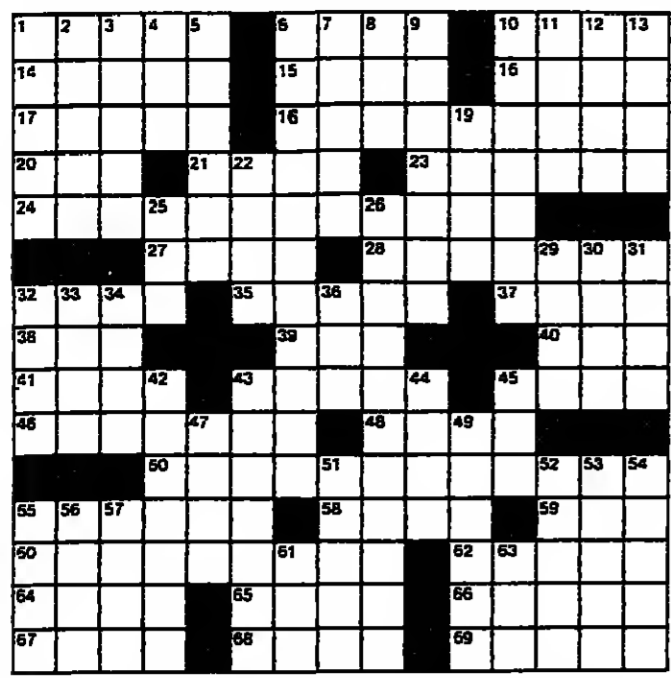
Eurocurrency Interest Rates February 24, 1981. Table listing interest rates for various currencies.

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- ACROSS**
- 1 Missouri team, for short
  - 6 "How sweet —!"
  - 10 Ump's call
  - 14 Anent
  - 15 Elf's cousin
  - 16 "As — Dying": Faulkner
  - 17 "Moon —": Mercier-Mancini hit
  - 18 Sluce
  - 20 Benet's — to Walt Whitman
  - 21 Start of a well-known palindrome
  - 23 Criticized
  - 24 She played Kizzy
  - 27 Penny —
  - 28 Guaranteed
  - 32 Submerge
  - 35 At — (over)
  - 37 Do road work
  - 38 Mad, or Lex
  - 39 Greek cross
  - 40 Grid "zebra"
- DOWN**
- 41 Astonished sound
  - 43 Participate
  - 45 Left
  - 46 St. John's island
  - 48 Western pact
  - 50 He played Ashley
  - 55 Dash
  - 58 Cookie
  - 59 Modernist
  - 60 In good taste
  - 62 Barracks
  - 64 D.C. group
  - 65 Adherents: Suffix
  - 66 Wipe out
  - 67 Pups with
  - 68 McAuliffe's famous retort to the Nazis; Dec. 1944
  - 69 Struck out
  - 1 Burnett or Channing
  - 2 Endure
  - 3 Wanders
  - 4 Payable

Solution to Previous Puzzle



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	HIGH		LOW			HIGH		LOW	
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F
ALABAMA	14	17	8	11	LOS ANGELES	19	16	12	15
ALASKA	2	7	1	4	MADRID	12	14	2	3
ARIZONA	12	15	6	9	MANILA	22	21	10	9
ATLANTA	13	15	8	11	MEXICO CITY	32	27	18	15
AUCKLAND	25	27	13	15	MIAMI	21	20	10	9
BANGKOK	24	27	15	18	MILAN	10	10	2	2
BEIRUT	20	18	12	10	MONTREAL	5	2	1	1
BELGRADE	5	4	2	3	MOSCOW	5	2	1	1
BERLIN	2	3	1	2	MUNICH	2	2	1	1
BIRMINGHAM	1	1	0	1	NASSAU	24	23	10	9
BUCAREST	1	1	0	1	NEW DELHI	30	28	12	10
BUDAPEST	5	4	2	3	NEW YORK	10	10	2	2
Buenos Aires	22	22	17	17	NICE	11	11	3	3
CAIRO	21	17	13	13	OSLO	4	2	2	2
CASABLANCA	17	13	7	7	PARIS	3	3	0	0
CHICAGO	7	6	3	4	PEKING	3	3	1	1
COPENHAGEN	3	4	1	2	PRAGUE	0	0	1	1
COSTA DEL SOL	19	16	4	7	RIO DE JANEIRO	22	22	12	10
DUBLIN	6	4	3	4	ROME	12	12	4	3
EDINBURGH	3	3	1	2	SAO PAULO	28	28	16	14
FLORENCE	2	3	0	1	SEOUL	1	1	3	3
FRANKFURT	1	2	0	1	SINGAPORE	32	31	24	25
GENEVA	3	3	1	2	STOCKHOLM	-1	-1	-2	-2
NELSON	-3	-2	1	2	SYDNEY	24	23	14	14
N.C. MICH CITY	26	27	20	20	TAIPEI	22	22	15	15
HONG KONG	24	27	21	21	TEHRAN	4	3	-1	-1
HOUSTON	8	8	4	4	TEL AVIV	21	20	15	15
ISTANBUL	8	8	4	4	TOKYO	4	3	2	2
JAKARTA	23	27	20	20	WILMS	14	13	7	7
JERUSALEM	17	17	10	10	VIENNA	3	2	1	1
JOHANNESBURG	25	27	17	17	WASHINGTON	12	12	5	4
LAS PALMAS	20	18	14	14	ZURICH	1	1	-2	-2
LIMA	17	17	12	12					
LONDON	4	3	1	2					

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Broadcasts at 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 640 KHz and 403M Medium Wave, 5.775, 6.025, 7.230, 7.185, 7.255, 6.410, 9.250, 12.075 and 15.070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 221M Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.075, 11.020, 9.380, 7.120 and 4.820 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

North and South West Africa: 25.650, 21.670, 15.070, 11.250, 9.410, 7.120 and 5.775 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.650, 21.660, 17.880, 15.420, 11.020, 9.410, 7.185 and 4.820 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 221M Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.710, 17.770, 15.710, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140, 4.820 and 3.990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 221M Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.550, 17.770, 15.310, 11.750, 9.600, 7.180 and 4.815 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25.650, 17.770, 15.310, 11.865, 9.370, 6.195 and 3.915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 70 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88.000 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods in different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 7.225, 6.065, 5.955, 3.985, 1.197, 792, 11.760, 9.260, 1.2% in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.2, 251 (medium wave), 25.3, 30.7 and 22 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15.205, 11.915, 6.700, 7.200, 6.840, 1.260 in the 19.7, 25.3, 30.7, 41.1, 49.7, 228 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.820, 17.740, 15.290, 11.760, 9.270, 26.000, 6.110 and 1.075 in the 14, 14.5, 15.4, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.285, 11.915, 9.760, 7.085 in the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.3, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 20.840, 21.660, 17.870, 15.320, 11.915, 9.240, 7.260, 6.125, 6.795, 3.990 in the 11.5, 13.5, 16.5, 19.5, 25.5, 30.5, 41.5, 49.5, 75.5 meter bands.

Minnesota Art Model Tramples Sculptures After Breaking Free

MINNEAPOLIS — Artist Guy Baldwin wanted a nice, docile cow — the kind that winks and beams from dairy product labels — as a model for his University of Minnesota art students.

But the model he got did not understand the meaning of "still life." The cow broke free of its tether Monday and charged through the art building, trampling sculptures and scattering students and faculty members.

"She seemed nervous during the session and kept getting her hoofs tangled in the rope, until she just sort of yanked loose," said Mr. Baldwin, an associate professor of studio arts. "She jumped over a four-foot table and ran through another art class. Everyone just screamed, jumped up and ran."

PEANUTS



B. C.



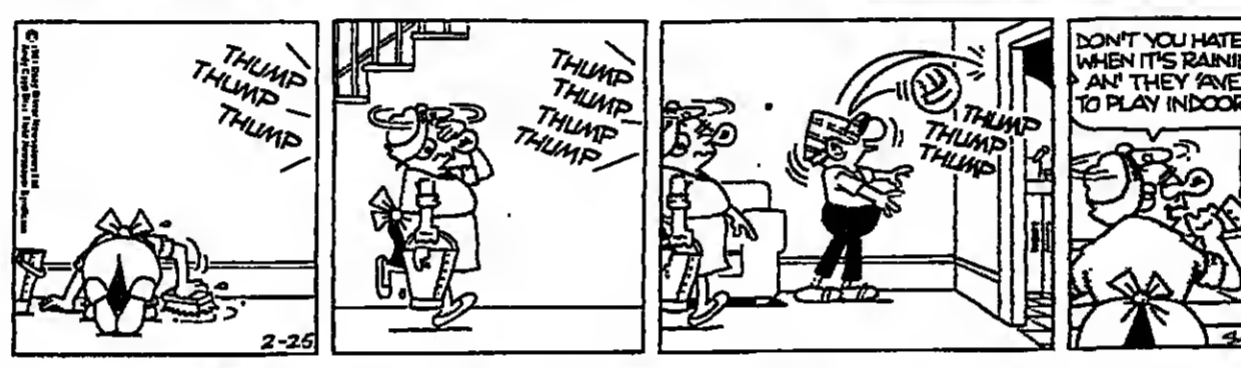
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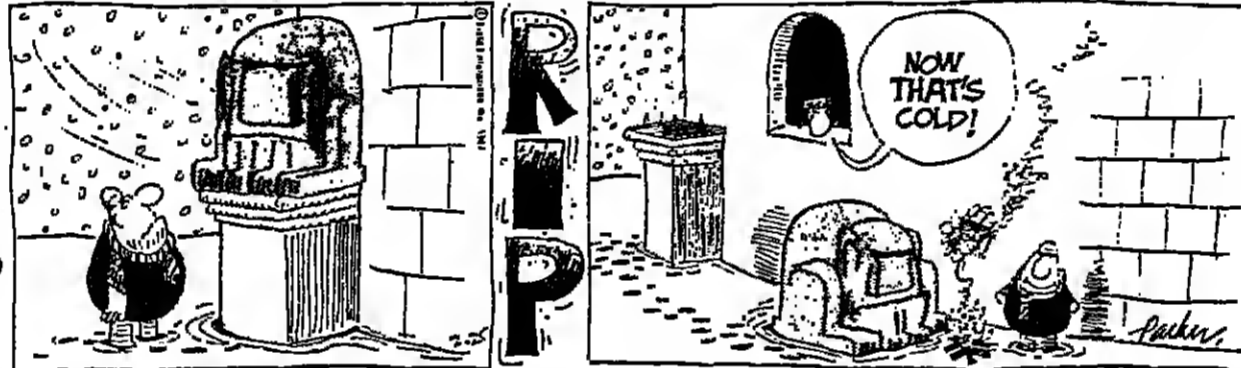
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A N D Y



W I Z A R D of I D



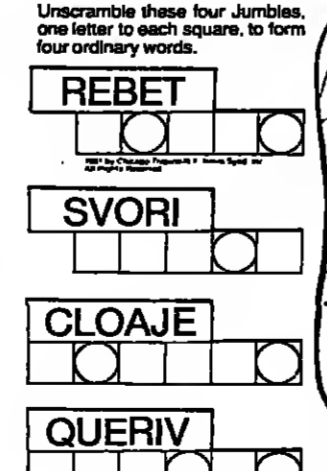
R E X M O R G A N



D O O N E S B U R Y



JUMBLE



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Saturday's Jumbles: ALTAR CURIQ GROUCH MALLET

Answer: The cop attempted to seize an article of the crook's clothing—"COLLAR" HIM

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

**THE LIFE OF JOHN O'HARA**  
By Frank MacShane. Dutton. Illustrated. 274 pp. \$15.95.  
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

JOHN O'HARA'S life reads like a novel by John O'Hara, except for the fact that he was a more significant character than any he ever invented. He had such a mania for status or acceptance that he was like a heroin addict trying to inject it into his blood. A man who clearly influenced the development of the American short story as much as Ernest Hemingway did, O'Hara was remarkably limited — or perhaps circumscribed would be a better word — as a writer.

According to Frank MacShane in "The Life of John O'Hara," this author of 33 books never read the great Russian, French or English novelists. To 1940, O'Hara said that he regarded Jules Verne as "the greatest novelist living today." Later, in reviewing "Across the River and Into the Trees," he called Ernest Hemingway the most important writer since Shakespeare, which unfortunately suggested that he had not read most of the intervening authors.

Man of His Time

Usually, the biographer of a writer is biased in favor of his subject, or he would not be able to read his books and the books about him to the extent that research requires. MacShane, who has written books about Ford Madox Ford and Raymond Chandler, seems ambivalent at best. Yet he manages, despite an occasional note of distaste, to make his subject fascinating, for no man was ever more of his time than John O'Hara.

In the 1920s and '30s, after 150 years of existence, American culture seemed to be going, for the first time, through its childhood and adolescence. The break with the past was so dramatic that the country appeared to be brand-new again, a baby in the world. But it was an odd baby, the kind of infant a 150-year-old father might beget, a child born in the manic and despairing mood that follows a major war that has not securely settled anything.

John O'Hara suffered from this generalized infantilism. He wanted fame, money, social and literary recognition, love and the good life. He proposed, with the kind of sublime naivete only Americans can achieve, to accomplish all this by telling people unpleasant things about themselves. Even if the events in his books had been true to life — which they were not altogether — he overestimated the value of truth. He sentimentalized it, considering it a value in itself, as if all a writer had to do was find the truth, any truth, and tell it.

As MacShane points out, O'Hara's

Bald Eagle Count In North America Called Misleading

DAVENPORT, Iowa — The number of bald eagles is on the increase in the United States, but the nation's symbol — an endangered species in 43 states — is still threatened by man and the rivers on which it feeds, according to participants in the Bald Eagle Days conference here.

About 200 U.S. and Canadian researchers were told by federal officials that although a nationwide count indicates there is a growing number of bald eagles, the numbers may be misleading.

"There may be higher numbers because we have increased efforts in surveying and we're covering more territory," said Jim Leach, a biologist with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The total bald eagle population of North America is estimated at 35,000 to 50,000. However, there is a growing concern among environmentalists that the bird's fate could be threatened by deterioration of its winter roosts.

About 30 percent of the eagles roost for the winter in heavily wooded areas in the Mississippi River Valley, where, environmentalists said, the future looks bleak. Sixty to 70 percent of the bald eagle's diet usually is fish, but the river is becoming so disasteful that the eagles are going inland to feed on farm manure.

BRIDGE

In principle, a player who holds three cards in his partner's five-card major opening need not look elsewhere for a place to play. But on the diagrammed deal the South hand, with flat distribution and side-suit honors that needed protection, represents an exception.

South correctly responded one overtrump, forcing in the partnership style, and then bid two overtrumps. This took him to three overtrumps, rather than four hearts, which would have been defeated quickly by the obvious lead of the spade queen.

North and South were vulnerable.

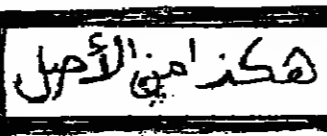
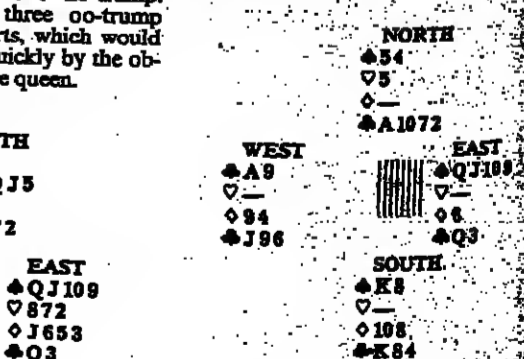
The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♣	Pass	1NT
Pass	2♣	Pass	2NT
Pass	3NT	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond two.

On the last heart, East threw a diamond and South a club. West caught in a triple squeeze without a count, and could not avoid giving the declarer two additional tricks.

A club discard would have been immediately fatal, and he chose to pass with a spade. Relying on West's reluctance to lead spades at any point, South ducked a spade and forced the ninth trick. He was now three down. West now shifted to a club. A diamond was squeezed again by the misguessing lead of the spade king. A diamond discard in the diagrammed position would not have helped West.





# IOC Approves Marathon for Women in '84 Games

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**ANGELLES** — The International Olympic Committee's executive board has approved the addition of a women's marathon to the 1984 Games — symbolizing an important advance for women's sports worldwide.

The longest women's running in past Olympics has been 100 meters. Last summer the approved adding a 3,000-meter women's run in 1984, but put off the marathon had not proceeded and spirited opposition coming from bloc members of the IOC.

The day's decision was hailed by both the Los Angeles Organizing Committee and U.S. Olympic Committee. U.S. Olympic Committee director V. Ueberroth, LAOC chief, said he believes such a position will achieve great in the progress of women's sports and will reflect very well on the U.S. This will be a historic event.

F. Don Miller, executive director of the USOC, said, "I think it's a great step forward in the interest of women in sports and I'm very pleased to see it happen."

Ueberroth said the 1984 marathon would be run as a separate event along the same 26-mile, 385-yard course to be laid out for men.

**Struggle**  
 The struggle for a women's Olympic marathon intensified last year after Arpad Csaszari, head of the IOC program commission, opposed its inclusion in the 1984 Games. The Hungarian physician declared last April that there could be adverse medical consequences to women who compete in an event as long as the marathon.

But by the time he spoke, Adrian Paulsen, the president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, which supervises track and field competition, had endorsed the women's marathon at the Games. Paulsen had been high-

ly impressed by viewing a women's competition to the event in Japan in 1979.

Women's participation in marathons also had been expanding, exceeding the IOC rule that an event must be contested in 25 countries on two continents before it can be accepted in the Games.

Several U.S.-based groups, including the International Runners Committee and the Avon International Running Circuit, conducted an impassioned campaign for adding a women's marathon.

Ueberroth urged the board to approve the marathon, pointing to a report by the organizing committee's medical director, Dr. Anthony Daly, that women are not only capable of running such distances but in some respects are stronger than men.

Monique Berliouf, director of the IOC, announced that the eight members of the nine-member board attending the meeting voted to allow women to run the marathon.

To Scots, it is a battle; to Is-

# The Soccer Scene

## Cup Match: Attraction of Opposites

**By Rob Hughes**  
*International Herald Tribune*  
**LONDON** — The fascination of World Cup soccer is often in the confrontation of opposites. Israel vs. Scotland in Tel Aviv Wednesday is one such.

They meet at opposing poles of motivation. The Scots have for a century been obsessed with "fitba." Sometimes stirred, sometimes cowed by past legends, their problem is too much passion, too great a hunger that squanders skills in a frenzy of uncontrolled movement.

**Scant Commitment**  
 Israel, by contrast, finds commitment hard to generate. Israel, not a natural soccer nation, a people living close to war and losing manhood in every round, produces talented individuals unwilling to go through the pain and sacrifice that modern sport increasingly seems to be about.

Israelis, a game. Of course, 42,000 home supporters and the return of three players who have been learning to roll their sleeves up in English league soccer might dramatically diminish that essential polarity this week.

Indeed, Avi Cohen, who has been captain of Israel and is now a member of the same Liverpool side as Scots Kenny Dalglish and Graeme Souness, uttered a militant observation during the week-end: "No opposing sides," he said, "even brothers must fight each other."

If he was thinking of Souness, Scotland's creative but also often abrasive midfielder, he might have been posing a warning to his own colleagues. If he had in mind Dalglish, the Scots' most-capped player and a quick, elusive goalscorer, then presumably Avi Cohen may consider that the violence will come to and not from the Scotsman.

Cohen is far from a physical player. His stamina had to be painstakingly improved to stay the Liverpool championship course. Although, once on the team, there was no questioning the fluency of his ability. From an unaccustomed left-back position, he instigates attacks with a sophistication few in England equal, driven on the defensive, his isn't yet as robust as Liverpool demands.

Yet in three out of four World Cup matches, Cohen's Israel has drawn low-scoring contests. The fourth, a 3-0 defeat in Portugal, convinces Scottish manager Jock Stein that Israel has been "found out." Earlier opponents Sweden and Northern Ireland, he insists, were too cautious, paid the Israelis too much respect. Scotland, he adds, will go at them in Tel Aviv.

Really? Scotland under Stein's management has thus far proven uncharacteristically shy. He took over the team in 1979 with orders to cut out the "frightening" soccer that had replaced the "lookout for aggressive bullying." He called for a calmer, more collected approach but the change is foreign to Scotland.

The parts of his teams have exceeded the whole. Dalglish, for example, has returned an alarming 4 goals in 21 internationals under Stein and Andy Gray, his likely striking partner Wednesday, seldom proves quite so fearfully prolific a target man with the royal blue of Scotland on his back.

**Chemistry Experiment**  
 The chemistry ought to work between these two proven marksmen. Particularly when served by the wing play of Ian Robertson, Nottingham Forest's European Cup winner. And if it doesn't Stein has the alternative of Steve Archibald, transferred like all good goalscorers, from Scotland to England, where his scores tick over for Tottenham with the regularity of a taxi meter.

Then, from midfield, Scotland can transplant Jockie Wark. Ipswich's revelation this season, Wark is Europe's leading goalscorer, a man who works the entire midfield yet pops up to head or volley goals galore from blind spots.

But will the transplant take? Wark rarely opens his mouth other than to denigrate his success in favor of the teamwork he enjoys at Ipswich — teamwork unavailable to Scotland, since it is inspired by Dutchmen Frans Thijssen and Arnold Muhren.

There's the rub for Scotland. Wark's style has been so deceptive, his "overnight" success took the eye so little as it slowly matured at Ipswich, that he has rarely attended a Scottish training camp.

# Milburn Takes Hurdle of Age Right in Stride

**By Frank Litsky**  
*New York Times Service*  
**NEW YORK** — Once, he was world's best high hurdler, as an amateur and then as a professional. Now he is the old in a young man's game, a slogger surrounded by egos, perfectionist seeking the perfection. Milburn is winning less enjoying it more. Week after week he is chasing Renaldo Miah, now the premier hur-

Sooner or later he says, he catch him. Until then, get there is more than half the fun.

Milburn has been hurdling since 1966, when he was a high school freshman. He won his U.S. title in 1970, the Olympic medal in 1972 and the world title in 1974 and 1976 on international Track Association professional circuit.

**Status Reinstated**  
 He did not run from 1976, the ITA collapsed, until after 1979, when he was asked to run as an amateur. After weeks of training, he competed in major meets. Within two years, he won the national championship. Now he is among the best in the world.

Years have treated him well. At 5 feet 11 inches tall, 174 pounds, he is 4 pounds heavier than his Olympic weight. He will be 31 in three weeks. The only telltale sign is a spot on the back of his head. Milburn has always been soft and even-tempered. He

has handled winning with almost courtly grace, and he handles losing the same way.

"It's just as much fun now," he said. "Before, I didn't have competition like this. Willie Davenport was the best before me and was still one of the best when I ran against him. But I was such a consistent winner that there was not too much of a competitive situation."

**Guaranteed**  
 Speaking of his rivalry with Nehemiah, Milburn said: "It's competitive now. Others know that when we're in a race, it's going to be a good race. It's impossible to out to be. They know I'll be training and ready. It boils down to who can become the better technician. Renaldo is now." He's very consistent.

And successful. Nehemiah, only 21, has been the world's best high hurdler since 1978. This winter he is unbeaten in indoor hurdling. Milburn finished first at Albuquerque, second at Dallas, third in the Wamaker Millrose Games here and second at Toronto. Nehemiah did not compete at Albuquerque and won the other three races.

"I'm not discouraged," said Milburn. "If I run a perfect race and don't win, I won't be discouraged. No way. It's incentive."

**Looking Outdoors**  
 "This is long-range. It's a nine-month season and the bulk of the races are outdoors. I want to respond in the outdoor season."

"Of course I think I can win. Naturally. There are areas where anyone can make mistakes. Renaldo can and does. He can hit a hurdle and recover quickly. But if you hit a hurdle with the con-



**Rod Milburn in 1973**  
 ... "I may be faster now."

ter of your foot, it can almost bring you to a dead stop. So I have no frustration, just optimism."

**Good Recovery**  
 The standard indoor hurdles race is 60 yards. Nehemiah is so good that he can make mistakes and still win, even in a race as short as 50 yards.

For example, he and Milburn met at Toronto 10 days ago. Nehemiah, usually a good starter, was almost left at the blocks. Still, his pickup was so strong that he caught Milburn over the second of the four hurdles and won in 5.98 seconds, the fastest in history for the 50-yard hurdles. Milburn finished second, a foot behind.

Milburn was not discouraged that Nehemiah had caught him. In fact, Milburn was beaming when a friend told him he looked smooth and quick over the hurdles.

**...Back the Next**  
 "That's the whole idea," said Milburn. "If you want to run a good race, your technique must be good. If my technique is good, everything will work out. The idea in the hurdles is to stay in the air as little as possible, to be on the ground as much as possible. You can run faster on the ground than in the air."

**Heroes**  
 "I may be faster now than before. I know I'm a much more controlled runner. I live in Houston and I train with Stanley Floyd and Carl Lewis. I take starts with them in workouts. They're the fastest in the world and I'm coming out of the blocks

Milburn, are different from those of the '70s.

"I ran against people like Willie Davenport and Tom Hill, who were just hurdlers," he said. "The hurdlers now are much quicker, like sprinters. Guys like Renaldo, Dody Cooper and Greg Foster run 220s in 20.3 and 440s in 45 and a fraction. That's an advantage because it builds them up."

with them. That's good. It would be good if I were a step behind them."

"Willie Davenport was winning hurdles races at 34 and Mel Preuder was winning sprints at 36. Al Oerter is 43 and he's throwing the discus farther than ever. They found the balance between outside life and training. They are my heroes in a sense. We have something in common."

"How long will Milburn run?"

"A couple of years more and that's it," he said. "Maybe by then I won't have the incentive. My son is 6, and I want to spend more time with him. He understands when I go away to a meet, but sometimes I'd like to be with him, too."

"Does that mean I'm getting older?"

# Football Coaches Brood Over Point-Shaving

**The Associated Press**  
**SOUTH CITY, Mo.** — The emanating from college football's latest allegations of point shaving are sending shock waves through the nation's football community, aware that their sport has been publicly embarrassed.

"A scandal doesn't mean it can't be fixed," says Bobby Bowden, Georgia's coach. "They have a point. After all, we can't stand the scandal. If there is language, fighting or anything, we can cope with that. But as to whether a person should be allowed to take off his shirt, we don't know."

When Bowden coached at West Virginia, he "read the riot act" to his team in a closed meeting early one week following several losing Saturdays.

**Tout Sheet**  
 "We went down to Miami on Thursday for a game," he recalled, "and someone showed me an ad for a San Francisco gambling service that said, 'Look out for this game. Bobby Bowden called a meeting and came down hard.'"

Coach Grant Traft of Baylor disclosed that in 1973 Baylor wide receiver Charles Dancer "came to me real shook up and told me a story that made my hair stand up."

"He was our prime receiver and two guys offered him a ride to practice one day. They opened the glove compartment and showed

him a huge wad of money and a gun and said, 'We want to talk to you about dropping some passes.'"

"He got out of the car as quick as he could and came straight to me. We reported it to the authorities, but there was no further contact and nothing ever came of it."

"It's something that never really enters your mind, but when you read about something like the basketball thing, it kind of shakes you up."

Currently under federal investigation are allegations that three Boston College basketball players shaved points in nine games during the 1978-79 season.

The football coaches were among those attending an annual National Collegiate Athletic Association's meeting here.

Tubby Raymond of Delaware,

president of the American Football Coaches Association, said he plans to bring the matter up for discussion when the AFCA's board of trustees meets later this year. "We need more awareness," he said.

Garblers have tried to fix college football games, but if anyone succeeded it remains a well-kept secret. A gambler involved in basketball fixes approached a University of Florida football player before a game with Florida State 20 years ago, but the player turned him in. The man was subsequently apprehended.

Coaches have different methods of warning their players about the pitfalls, but there is no end to people seeking information that could be useful to bettors.

"We talk to them every fall about gamblers," said Missouri's Warren Powers. "We talk to them about people who want inside information about injuries. I'm sure

every campus has some guy like that around."

Washington's James is among those who has brought in FBI agents, police officials and lawyers to warn of the dangers. "I want the players to hear from someone other than me how people would go about getting inside knowledge about our team," he said.

The Southeastern Conference employs a retired FBI agent as its security chief. "We started us with the amount of money bet in Birmingham and Atlanta," Dooley said.

Schembechler prefers to go it alone. "I do it myself," he said. "That's why I close all my practices. I don't want to have people in there. But the newspaper guys think we're doing it against them."

"And once the players leave the locker room, I don't want them talking to anybody. Guys they don't know will call them on the phone and say, 'How's it going?'

# U.S. Bible College Is Testament To Sizable On-Court Revelation

**The Associated Press**  
**CINCINNATI** — They had a 5-foot-10 center. They played before sparse crowds in a junior high gym. When they tried to — which was often — they lost to act like Christians about it.

That was basketball at Cincinnati Bible College — big on charity, weak on the fast breaks — when Gary Tuell began to coach three years ago. All that's changed now. The Eagles have a 24-2 record, ranked second nationally in Division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and averaging 102 points a game.

They're not on par with the major college stars. "They do magical things with the ball," Tuell said of his squad, "but they're just not always wonderful." But they are helping to change the idea that basketball and Bible colleges don't mix.

"When I came here, I thought that," said Tuell, former sports information director at the University of Louisville. "I thought Bible college basketball would be a lot of balding, 30-year-old seminarian students who have nothing better to do with their free time than go out and embarrass themselves in front of a crowd, relive their glory days. But that's not the case."

Bible colleges are like other schools, except for the courses. Some of their students were good basketball players in high school. But CBC's teams never were accused of playing good basketball.

**Learning From Denny**  
 So Tuell, a 31-year-old student who also coaches, decided to draw on a few techniques he learned from Louisville Coach Denny Crum. For one thing, he instituted a run-and-gun philosophy.

The strategy has paid off. Tuell's club lost by only one point earlier this year to Baptist Bible College of Pennsylvania, considered to be the UCLA of Bible colleges.

The Eagles have made do with

one player at 6-6, one 6-4 and the rest at 6-2 or less. Nine of their 13 players didn't play organized basketball in high school. "We don't have the tall leapers and the long-armed guys that major colleges have. But our basketball team is as fast and as quick as any basketball team anywhere," Tuell said.

The team's leading scorer is Mark Sauevly, a 5-7 guard averaging 21 points a game. "If he was four inches taller, he'd be an all-American — somewhere other than here," Tuell said. CBC's answer to the high-jumping, slam-dunking big-college stars is 6-4, 165-pound Dave Stone.

How would Tuell's team stack up against one of the big-name schools? "We're about 30 to 60 points worse than Virginia Tech, depending on how hard Virginia Tech wants to play," Tuell said. "We are comparable to an excellent high school team."

With success has come enthusiasm from the school's 600 students. The Eagles still practice at a tiny gym on the fifth floor of a downtown Cincinnati cathedral (the floor measures 48 feet by 50) and play their games at a nearby junior high.

But Tuell says he's over his initial apprehensions. "I wasn't glamorous and it didn't sound all that exciting to me," he said. "I just couldn't see where basketball would be anywhere other than the gymnasium." "Now I find I'm caught up, just as I was at Louisville."

**Islanders May Tell Fans to Keep Their Shirts On**  
*United Press International*  
**PHILADELPHIA** — The Cincinnati Reds may institute a "keep your shirt on" policy because some fans singing about spectators taking off their shirts as they say they find it dis-sitting next to someone in his shirt off," says Vice at Roger Ruhl, who is in a fan survey. "They have a point. After all, we can't stand the scandal. If there is language, fighting or anything, we can cope with that. But as to whether a person should be allowed to take off his shirt, we don't know."

Islander goalie Chico Resch covers up after a close-in scoring attempt by North Star Bobby Smith Monday night in Bloomington, Minn. Resch faced a total of 33 shots, but allowed only a power-play goal by Steve Payne as the New Yorkers won 4-1.



# NHL Standings

Conference	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Campbell Conference	Pittsburgh	34	13	.722	0
	Edmonton	28	20	.587	6 1/2
	Winnipeg	24	24	.500	11
	Quebec	21	27	.438	14 1/2
	Los Angeles	18	30	.375	17 1/2
	Calgary	15	33	.300	20 1/2
	San Jose	12	36	.250	23 1/2
Smythe Division	St. Louis	32	15	.680	0
	Chicago	28	20	.587	4
	Vancouver	21	27	.438	11
	Edmonton	19	29	.396	13 1/2
	Colorado	17	31	.354	15 1/2
	Winnipeg	16	32	.333	16 1/2
	Los Angeles	12	36	.250	20 1/2
Wales Conference	Montreal	34	13	.722	0
	Los Angeles	28	20	.587	6 1/2
	Pittsburgh	24	24	.500	11
	Quebec	21	27	.438	14 1/2
	Los Angeles	18	30	.375	17 1/2
	Calgary	15	33	.300	20 1/2
	San Jose	12	36	.250	23 1/2
Adams Division	Buffalo	29	19	.604	0
	Minnesota	25	23	.521	4
	Boston	23	25	.479	6
	Quebec	21	27	.438	8
	Toronto	22	26	.452	8 1/2
	Los Angeles	18	30	.375	12 1/2
	San Jose	12	36	.250	23 1/2
Eastern Conference	Philadelphia	40	13	.755	0
	Boston	39	14	.736	1 1/2
	New York	36	17	.679	4 1/2
	Washington	28	25	.529	12 1/2
	New Jersey	26	27	.491	14 1/2
	Pittsburgh	24	29	.452	16 1/2
	Los Angeles	22	31	.412	18 1/2
Western Conference	Los Angeles	42	24	.636	0
	Kansas City	32	34	.485	10
	Houston	31	35	.469	11
	Ottawa	26	39	.397	16 1/2
	Utah	24	42	.364	19
	Dallas	19	51	.273	28 1/2
	Phoenix	18	52	.255	29 1/2

# Authorities Hold Plane, Boat of MAPS Promoter

**United Press International**  
**IRVINE, Calif.** — A private airplane belonging to boxing promoter Harold Smith, a principal figure in an alleged \$72.5-million embezzlement scheme at Wells Fargo Bank, has been seized by sheriff's deputies, it was learned Monday.

Sunday a 34-foot-cabin cruiser belonging to Smith was stopped in San Diego Harbor. Baseball player Derrel Thomas of the Los Angeles Dodgers was aboard the \$75,000 vessel; FBI agents questioned him for about an hour.

Smith, chairman of Muhammad Ali Professional Sports, is one of several people named in a Wells Fargo suit to recover the lost funds. Smith disappeared last month shortly before the bank announced it had discovered the embezzlement scheme.

Thomas told the FBI that a friend who works at MAPS, whom he refused to identify, gave him the keys to the boat "three or four weeks ago. I had no idea there was a court order," Thomas said. Thomas said he had met Smith once only, at a San Diego boxing match.

A spokesman for the bank, which obtained a court order to freeze all Smith's assets, said the boat will remain in police custody. The plane, a nine-passenger Aero Commander based at John Wayne Airport in Orange County, was confiscated Feb. 11, deputies said.

# Basketball Rankings

Rank	Team	W	L	Pct.
1	UCLA (117-6)	14	2	.875
2	Illinois (118-5)	13	1	.923
3	Arizona (119-7)	12	1	.923
4	North Carolina (120-4)	11	0	1.000
5	Ohio State (121-3)	11	0	1.000
6	North Carolina II (122-1)	11	0	1.000
7	Brigham Young (120-5)	11	0	1.000
8	Maryland (117-7)	11	0	1.000
9	UCLA (117-6)	14	2	.875
10	Illinois (118-5)	13	1	.923
11	North Carolina (120-4)	11	0	1.000
12	Ohio State (121-3)	11	0	1.000
13	North Carolina II (122-1)	11	0	1.000
14	Brigham Young (120-5)	11	0	1.000
15	Maryland (117-7)	11	0	1.000
16	Arizona (119-7)	12	1	.923
17	Utah (118-8)	11	1	.909
18	North Carolina (120-4)	11	0	1.000
19	UCLA (117-6)	14	2	.875
20	Illinois (118-5)	13	1	.923
21	North Carolina (120-4)	11	0	1.000
22	Ohio State (121-3)	11	0	1.000
23	North Carolina II (122-1)	11	0	1.000
24	Brigham Young (120-5)	11	0	1.000
25	Maryland (117-7)	11	0	1.000



Observer

Turning On America

The sex trade, by tradition man and woman's oldest business, has become a multibillion-dollar business with the characteristics of many conventional industries — a large work force, high-salaried executives, brisk competition, trade publications, board meetings, sales conventions. — News item in The New York Times.

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — We of the Sexonix Corp. came up with a swell idea recently. We were sitting around the boardroom talking about the things that made America great, and somebody said, "What if it all comes down to is people — people doing things for people."

That made us stop and think. We were at Sexonix doing enough for people? Oh, we were doing plenty. No doubt about that. But was it enough?



Baker

The "little America" crowd, with its tunnel vision and defeatist outlook, has been trying to tell you that domestic reserves of sex will be totally exhausted by the year 2000. Sad to say, a few Americans — liberals, regulators and even some decent but misguided folks — bought that idea.

We figured the reason the decent but misguided folks bought it was that maybe we hadn't been doing enough to tell the other side of the story. "If we were really doing everything we could for people," somebody said, "we would be using some of our profits to let them know, maybe in a series of open letters to the public, all the things we're doing to cope with the sex crisis."

First, let's dispose of the charge that Sexonix's profits are obscene. Last year we cleared only slightly more than American Telephone and Telegraph. Something like \$8 billion. Big? Yes. But let's not forget that sex is a bigger than tele-telephony.

And let's not kid ourselves about the sex crisis being a plot by the industry to boost prices to an artificially high level. As the aver-

age age of the population grows steadily older, domestic supplies of sexual energy will continue to dwindle at a devastating rate.

In the foreseeable future 50 percent of the population will be over 65 and living on Social Security. These people will require increasingly powerful stimuli if their productivity is not to fall below the levels that made the country great in the 1950s and 1960s.

The other half of the population will have to labor so strenuously to provide the taxes needed to support the 50 percent on Social Security that their energy for sex will decline sharply.

It's a pretty dreary prospect, isn't it? And frankly, folks, it will be a pretty dreary America if we let it happen. If George Washington had thought we would let it happen, he might never have crossed the Delaware. Thomas Edison might not even have bothered to invent the light bulb.

But they were great Americans. George Washington and Thomas Edison. They believed in the power of an unrestrained free enterprise system and they believed in sex. We here at Sexonix believe, too.

What is profit? Is it a dirty word? Don't let the "little America" crowd fool you. Profit is the aphoristic that makes millions of Americans — widows and orphans who would never have anything to do with sex — involve their fortunes with companies like Sexonix.

And what does Sexonix do with those fortunes? We put them to work for people, for you, in discovery, exploration and technological research to produce ever more sophisticated methods of titillation.

In future letters we will talk about some of the things we talk on the drawing boards to keep Americans friskier than goats at any age and despite the most advanced forms of tax exhaustion. Things like the new 3-D video cassette capable of emitting an irresistible perfume, the magazine centered with paper the texture of human skin, the television set that looks like a human figure and can be commanded by remote control to remove its clothes while undulating provocatively.

If this is the future you want for America, warn your congressman right away out to vote for repeal of the sex depletion allowance.

New York Times Service

Edith Piaf: Separating Myth and Reality

'Her Main Goal Was to Escape Her Background and Become a Princess'

By Susan Heller Anderson

New York Times Service

PARIS — Edith Piaf is buried in Pere Lachaise cemetery, 10 blocks from where she was born on a street of one of Paris's toughest quarters. Between birth and death she rose from street singer to celebrated chanteuse, in a roller-coaster life of stardom and failure, comeback and collapse, love and death that touched even the most hard-boiled French hearts.

Almost two decades after her death her records continue to sell, some 700,000 LPs annually, making her the best-selling popular singer in the French music industry. Last All Saints Day, 5,000 people filed past her grave, which is always covered with flowers. The Association des Amis d'Edith Piaf claims 6,000 members throughout the world.

When she was born in 1915, two neighborhood policemen delivered her at 72 Rue de Belleville, a street peppered by pimps and gangsters. When she died on Oct. 11, 1963, 40,000 Parisians wept at her graveside and Jean Cocteau and Marlene Dietrich delivered eulogies.

Myths Used in Play

So many myths live on — including those used for dramatic effect in "Piaf," Pam Gems' play that opened earlier this month on Broadway with Jane Laporte playing Piaf — that the real Piaf is hard to find. Yet some facts seem clear:

She was born Edith Gassion, the daughter of an alcoholic circus performer and a drug-addicted singer. Myth has it that she was delivered in the street, though one book claims she was born in the hallway. A plaque on the decrepit building celebrates the event: "On the steps of this house on 19 December 1915 was born into the greatest poverty Edith Piaf, whose voice, later, would stir the world."

Her mother deserted her and she lived for two years with her maternal grandmother, in filth and neglect. Her father's mother, who ran a brothel in Normandy, took Edith to Bernay, where the child was raised like a pet by the prostitutes.

Edith apparently was born with an eye ailment and had gradually gone blind, although no one had noticed until she arrived in Normandy. On Aug. 19, 1921, Edith, her grandmother and the prostitutes made a pilgrimage to nearby Lisieux, to pray at the shrine of Saint Theresa for the restoration of Edith's sight. Six days later she could see, a transformation that left her deeply religious.



Edith Piaf in 1947.

At age 8 she rejoined her father and they returned to Paris, where he performed tricks and she passed the hat. For seven years she lived on the streets, finally taking off her own with another youngster, Momone, who later claimed to be Edith's half sister and wrote a book, adding to the mythology.

Edith sang on the streets of Belleville and Pigalle. Momone collected the money and the two slept in cellars. After a liaison with a delivery boy, Edith had a daughter, Marcelle, when she was 17. The child died of meningitis in 1935, not yet 2 years old.

In true Hollywood fashion, Edith was discovered on a street corner by Louis Leprie, whose nightclub Le Gerny's was the rage. Leprie considered Edith Giovanna Gassion an unsuitable name for a future star, and dubbed her Piaf. Parisian argot for "little sparrow." He called her "La Môme," the "little one." From here, she weighed 85 pounds and clad in the simple black dress that became her trademark, she made her debut in the club to an audience that included Maurice Chevalier and Mistinguett.

Cleared After War Piaf continued to sing during the Occupation, which led to her being summoned before a purging committee after liberation. The hearing revealed that she had toured German prisoner of war camps, singing to French captives who were photographed as they crowded around her. The photographs were enlarged by members of the Resistance, who used them to make false identity cards that Piaf would smuggle in on her next tour. After the war she was acquitted of collaboration. "She was totally unconcerned of politics," Yves Montand observed.

She and Montand met on Feb. 18, 1944, at the old Moulin Rouge. "We lived together for two years," he recalled. "But we had only one year of love life. She was exceptional when she sang, but in life she could be bitchy and could be captivating. One was never bored."

At the height of her career she invaded the United States, first in 1945 — unsuccessfully — and then in 1947. Stars flocked to hear her at the Versailles, an East Side New York night club. She returned annually, and it was there that she met Marlene Dietrich, who became an intimate. "They were dazzled by each other," recalled Charles Aznavour, who met Piaf in 1946 when she was famous and he was on the way up.

Piaf and Aznavour were never lovers, he said, but they lived together for two years. "I've known her and her furniture, lots of people," he said, smiling. She paid for his nose job — so the myth goes. Like Montand, he remained her lifelong friend.



Jane Laporte as Piaf.

During the 1947 U.S. visit, Piaf fell in love with boxer Marcel Cerdan, and before the affair had cooled, Cerdan was killed in a plane crash. Piaf was disappointed. She threw herself into random affairs, was married briefly, and began the cycle of destruction-resurrection that marked her last decade.

Her first horrible automobile accident, in 1958, was followed by two more. Her ribs and arms were broken. She had arthritis and took painkillers, mixing them with coffee and stimulants. She had abdominal surgery. Several operations followed for a panoply of stomach ailments. She collapsed on the stage, she forgot the words to songs. But after each crisis, she made a triumphant comeback.

In October, 1962, she married Theo Sarapo, a Greek hairdresser 20 years her junior. He was her last partner, her last lover and a true friend. Myth has it that she died in Paris, a few hours before her friend Cocteau, who delivered an earlier-recorded eulogy on the ra-

dio, but she probably died en route from the Cote d'Azur. That weekend Paris was stripped of her records. From cafes in Montmartre to the cabarets, her comeback song, "Non, je ne regrette rien": "I refuse to live with its tremolo, I begin again at zero."

That day a Piaf industry was born that still flourishes: books, television documentaries, the "Friends" who pay homage at monthly meetings and tend a museum of sad souvenirs, and now Gem's play.

Different Person The real Piaf emerges as a rather different person than one sees on the stage. First, she was not raucous. "Among friends she could be vulgar, like we all are," Aznavour admitted. "But in public she was very elegant. She was never, never vulgar in the theater. The theater was her church."

Nor was she sad. "She had a traumatic background but this taught her to laugh," said Aznavour. "And did she laugh. It came from deep down."

And she was not a hard drug addict or an alcoholic. Her mother died of an overdose and her father of alcoholism, leaving her repulsed by drugs and liquor. Apparently she had little tolerance for alcohol and often seemed rather drunk. Her eyes glassed, she effects perhaps heightening by pills. After her first injuries, she did become dependent on painkillers, sedatives, "uppers" and "downers."

Finally, while she sang of the streets and for the masses, she never longed to return. She said goodbye to street life when she discovered champagne. In Gem's play Piaf never rises above her class, which she strove to do during her life. "Her main goal was to escape her background and to become a princess," Montand said.

In Pere Lachaise cemetery, Piaf shares a corner with Gertrude Stein, Modigliani and Charpentier. When directions are asked of the guard, a ruddy-faced man with a yellow cigarette permanently glued to his lower lip, he replies, "The Kid? Over there." To the masses, she still is one of them.

Kingman Brewster, outgoing ambassador to Britain, has left home after "a glorious four years in London. Brewster, former president of Yale University, named ambassador by J. Edgar Hoover, became president of the National Endowment for the Humanities in 1978. He resigned from the U.S. Embassy in London last month after denying rumors that he had been promoted because of romantic involvement with Jim's 42-year-old chairman, Ram Agee.

Exiled Soviet chess grand master, Victor Korchnoi says he will challenge the Soviet Union's Anatoly Karpov for the world chess championship. Korchnoi, 49, detailed plans to travel to Communist China for a chess tour. He is married to a Chinese woman, Peking, China, and has a young daughter, Korchnoi, who he bitterly contested champion match to Karpov in 1978, and had considered resigning the scheduled match before playing, dramatize the plight of his father in the Soviet Union, but that "would be too good for the Soviets. Karpov is shameless enough to accept his victory this way. I'd like to see him play." The match is set for July or August in Iceland or Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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